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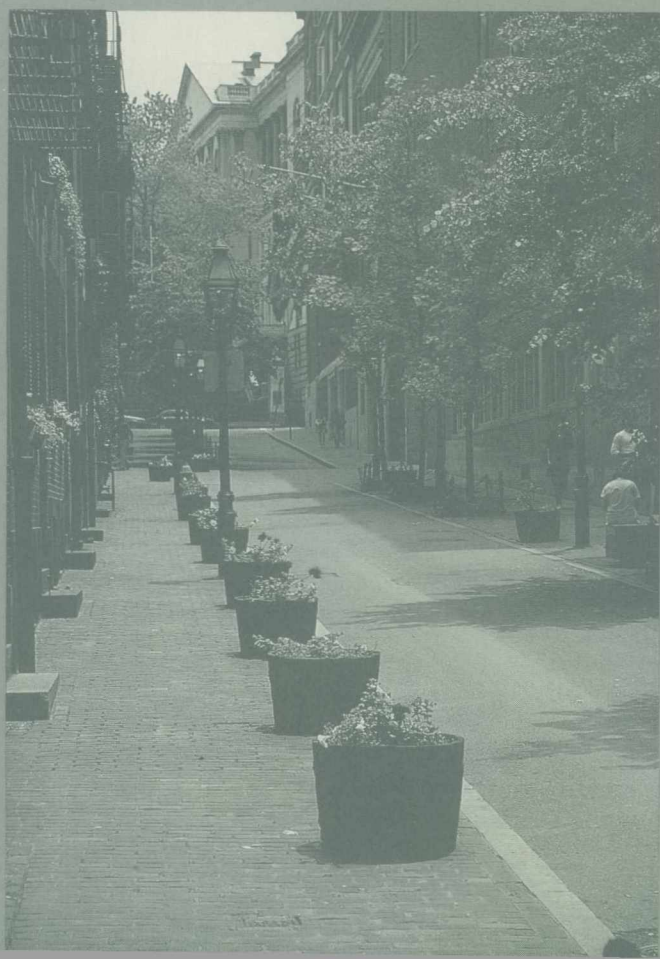
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Suffolk University Law School

Catalogue
1986-1987



Beacon Hill
Boston,
Massachusetts



Suffolk University Law School
Beacon Hill
Boston, MA 02114
September, 1986 Volume LXVIII
617-723-4700

Please note that the program and requirements in this catalog are subject to change at any time at the discretion of the administration and faculty.

Suffolk University does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, handicap, religion, sex, national origin, age, marital or parental status in its admissions and employment policies and in the administration and operation of all its programs and activities.

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1986

SEPTEMBER							OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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14	15	16	17	18	19	20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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1987

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Academic Calendar

1986-1987

August

- 26th - 28th Tuesday through Thursday - Orientation - Evening Division.
27th - 29th Wednesday through Friday - Orientation - Day Division.

September

- 2nd Tuesday - All First Semester Classes begin.
12th Friday - Last day to add/drop electives.

October

- 13th Monday - Columbus Day - University Holiday.
31st Friday - Last day to file Legal Writing Requirement.

November

- 11th Tuesday - Veteran's Day - University Holiday.
27th - 28th Thursday, Friday - Thanksgiving Recess.

December

- 1st Monday - Last day to register to type January 1987 examinations.
Monday - Spring 1987 registration mailed.
3rd Wednesday - Last day to register to retake or make-up January 1987 examinations.
5th Friday - Last day to apply for February 1987 graduation.
19th Friday - First semester classes end.

January

- 2nd Friday - First semester examinations begin.
Friday - Second semester registration due.
8th Thursday - First Year Moot Court Program.
10th Saturday - First semester examinations end.
14th Wednesday - All Second Semester Classes Begin.
19th Monday - Martin Luther King's Birthday - University Holiday.
23rd Friday - Last day to add/drop electives.

February

- 16th Monday - Washington's Birthday - University Holiday.
20th Friday - Last day to file Legal Writing Requirement (Spring).

March

16th - 20th

Monday through Friday – Spring Vacation.

April

13th

Monday - Summer School 1987 Pre-registration.

14th

Tuesday - Last day to register to type or makeup Spring 1987 examinations.

20th

Monday - Patriot's Day - University Holiday.

21st

Tuesday - Monday Class Schedule.

May

1st

Friday - Second semester classes end.

6th

Wednesday - Second semester examinations begin.

23rd

Saturday - Second semester examinations end.

25th

Monday - Memorial Day - University Holiday.

June

1st

Monday - Summer School 1987 classes begin.

14th

Sunday - COMMENCEMENT.

*The Calendar represents both day and evening divisions unless otherwise noted.

Faculty and Administration

University Administration

Daniel H. Perlman, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., *President*

Francis X. Flannery, B.S. B.A., M.S., *Vice President*

Joseph M. Kelley, B.A., *Vice President, Institutional Advancement*

Law School Administration

David J. Sargent, J.D., LL.D., *Dean*

Malcolm M. Donahue, A.B., J.D., LL.D., *Associate Dean*

Herbert Lemelman, A.B., J.D., LL.M., *Associate Dean*

John C. Deliso, B.S., J.D., *Assistant Dean*

Jayne Tyrell, B.S., J.D., *Director of Placement*

MaryKaren Rogers, B.S., *Assistant Placement Director*

Marjorie C. O'Donnell, B.A., M.Ed., *Director of Admission*

Marylou Hannon, B.A., M.Ed., *Assistant Director of*

Admission/Financial Aid Officer

Lorraine D. Cove, *Registrar*

Cynthia Chappell, *Assistant Registrar*

Ellen F. Foley, A.B., M.A., *Director of Alumni Programs*

Law Library Staff

Edward J. Bander, A.B., LL.B., M.S., *Law Librarian*

Patricia I. Brown, A.B., M.B.A., M.T.S., J.D., *Associate Law Librarian*

Susan D. Sweetgall, A.B., M.S.L.S., *Reference Librarian*

Claudia Koerner, B.A., M.S., *Reference Librarian*

Gail Lancaster, B.A., M.L.S., *Reference Librarian*

Mary Forkin, B.A., M.L.S.

Resident Faculty

R. Lisle Baker, A.B., *Williams College; LL.B., Harvard University,*
Professor of Law

Karen Blum, B.A., *Wells College; J.D., Suffolk University; LL.M., Harvard*
University, Professor of Law

Eric D. Blumenson, B.A., *Wesleyan University; J.D., Harvard University*
Professor of Law

Alvan Brody, B.A., LL.B., LL.M., *Harvard University, Professor of Law*

Barry Brown, A.B., Ed.M., J.D., *Harvard University, Professor of Law*

Charles M. Burnim, B.S., *University of Massachusetts; J.D., Boston University,*
Professor of Law

Brian T. Callahan, A.B., LL.B., *Boston College, Professor of Law*

Stephen J. Callahan, A.B., *Middlebury College; J.D., Suffolk University,*
Associate Professor of Law

Alexander Cella, A.B., M.P.A., *Harvard University; LL.B., Suffolk University,*
Professor of Law

- Gerard J. Clark, B.A., Seton Hall University; J.D., Columbia University,
Professor of Law
- William T. Corbett, A.B., Providence College; M.B.A., Boston College;
J.D., Suffolk University, LL.M., Boston University, Professor of Law
- Joseph D. Cronin, A.B., M.A., Boston College; J.D., Boston University,
Professor of Law
- Judith Droz-Keyes, B.S., Pennsylvania State University; J.D., University of
California, Boalt Hall, Visiting Associate Professor of Law.
- Malcolm M. Donahue, A.B., Harvard University; J.D., Boston University;
LL.D., Roger Williams College, Associate Dean and Professor of Law
- Victoria J. Dodd, B.A., Radcliffe College; J.D., University of Southern California,
Associate Professor of Law
- Nancy E. Dowd, B.A., University of Connecticut; M.A., University of Illinois,
J.D., Loyola University of Chicago, Associate Professor of Law
- Clifford E. Elias, B.A., Yale University; J.D., Boston University, Professor of Law
(on leave Spring, 1987)
- Valerie C. Epps, B.A., University of Birmingham, England; J.D., Boston University;
LL.M., Harvard University, Professor of Law
- Linda C. Fentiman, B.S., Cornell University; J.D., State University of New York-
Buffalo; LL.M., Harvard University, Associate Professor of Law
(on leave Fall, 1986)
- Steven Ferrey, B.A., Pomona College; J.D., University of California, Berkeley,
Associate Professor of Law.
- Thomas Finn, B.A., Brown University; J.D., Georgetown University, Associate
Professor of Law
- Charles B. Garabedian, A.B., Tufts University; J.D., Boston University,
Professor of Law
- Joseph Glannon, B.A., M.A.T., J.D., Harvard University, Professor of Law
- Dwight Golann, B.A., Amherst College; J.D., Harvard University, Associate
Professor of Law
- Marc D. Greenbaum, B.A., Rutgers University; J.D., Boston College,
Professor of Law
- Stephen C. Hicks, M.A., LL.B., Downing College, Cambridge, England;
LL.M., Columbia University, Professor of Law
- Catherine T. Judge, B.B.A., Boston University; J.D., LL.M., Suffolk University,
Professor of Law
- Milton Katz, A.B., J.D., Harvard University; LL.D., Brandeis University,
Distinguished Professor of Law
- Bernard V. Keenan, B.A., College of the Holy Cross; J.D., Georgetown University,
LL.M., Columbia University, Professor of Law
- Charles P. Kindregan, B.A., M.A., LaSalle College; J.D., Chicago-Kent College
of Law of the Illinois Institute of Technology; LL.M., Northwestern University,
Professor of Law

Thomas F. Lambert, Jr., A.B., LL.B., *University of California (L.A.)*; B.A., B.C.L., M.A., *Oxford University*

Sarah Landis, B.A., *Radcliffe College*; J.D., *Suffolk University*, Associate Professor of Law

Herbert Lemelman, A.B., *Northeastern University*; J.D., *Boston University*; LL.M., *New York University*, Associate Dean and Professor of Law

Alfred I. Maleson, B.S., *Johns Hopkins University*; J.D., *University of Maryland*; LL.M., *Harvard University*, Professor of Law

Joseph P. McEttrick, A.B., J.D., *Boston College*, Professor of Law (on leave 1986-1987)

Thomas J. McMahon, A.B., *College of the Holy Cross*; J.D., *Georgetown University*, Professor of Law

Russell Murphy, B.A., *University of Massachusetts*; J.D., *Suffolk University*, Professor of Law

John J. Nolan, B.S., *College of the Holy Cross*; J.D., *Suffolk University*; LL.M., *Harvard University*, Professor of Law

Alfred O'Donovan III, A.B., *College of the Holy Cross*; J.D., *Suffolk University*; LL.M., *New York University*, Associate Professor of Law (1986-1987 on leave)

Bernard M. Ortwein, B.A., *University of Richmond*; J.D., *Suffolk University*; LL.M., *Harvard University*, Professor of Law

Thomas J. O'Toole, A.B., M.A., LL.B., *Harvard University*; LL.D., *Northeastern University*, Professor of Law

Marc G. Perlin, B.A., *Boston University*; J.D., *Northeastern University*, Professor of Law

Richard M. Perlmutter, A.B., *Tufts University*; LL.B., *Harvard University*, Professor of Law

Richard G. Pizzano, A.B., J.D., *Suffolk University*, Professor of Law

Charles E. Rounds, Jr., B.A., *Columbia University*; J.D., *Suffolk University*, Professor of Law

Anthony B. Sandoe, A.B., *Williams College*; J.D., *Boston College*, Professor of Law

David J. Sargent, J.D., LL.D., *Suffolk University*, Dean and Professor of Law

John R. Sherman, B.S., *Georgetown University*; J.D., *Harvard University*; LL.M., *Boston University*, Professor of Law

Gerald Solk, B.A., *Pepperdine University*; Ph.D., *Sussex College*; J.D., *University of California, Berkeley*; LL.M., *New York University*, Professor of Law

Austin Stickells, J.D., *Washington University*; LL.M., *Boston University*, Distinguished Professor of Law

Tommy F. Thompson, B.S., *University of Notre Dame*; J.D., *Indiana University*, Associate Professor of Law

Robert G. Spector, J.D., *University of Wisconsin*, Visiting Professor of Law

Richard Vacco, A.B., *Colby College*; J.D., *Suffolk University*, Professor of Law

Robert P. Wasson, A.B., J.D., *Harvard University*, Assistant Professor of Law

Timothy Wilton, A.B., J.D., LL.M., *Harvard University*, Associate Professor of Law

Jeffrey D. Wittenberg, B.A., *San Francisco State University*; *Hastings College of Law*, Visiting Professor of Law

Professor Emeritus

John W. Lynch, A.B., *Dartmouth College*; LL.B., *Harvard University*

Adjunct Faculty

Hon. Herbert Abrams, J.D., *Rutgers University*; LL.M., *Northeastern University*
Theodore Alevizos, B.A., *Marquette University*; M.S., *Columbia University*;
J.D., *Suffolk University*

Peter Ambrosini, A.B., *College of the Holy Cross*; J.D., *Boston College*

Anthony J. DeVico, A.B., J.D., *Boston College*; M.A., *Boston University*

Hon. Roger Donahue, A.B., *Harvard University*; J.D., *Harvard University*

Harold E. Dreyer, B.S.B.A., *University of Nebraska*; Ph.D., *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*, J.D., *Suffolk University*

Irene D. Emerson, B.A., *Marietta College*; M.A., *University of Illinois*;

J.D., *Northeastern University School of Law*; LL.M., *Boston University of Law*

Hon. John E. Fenton, A.B., *College of the Holy Cross*; J.D., *Boston College*
LL.M., *Harvard University*

Jerome V. Flanagan, B.S., *United States Coast Guard Academy*; LL.B., LL.M.,
George Washington University

Hon. Joseph Ford, J.D., LL.M., *Northeastern University*

Francis Frasier, B.A., *University of New Hampshire*; LL.B., *Boston College*

Joseph L. Hachey, Jr., B.B.A., *Northeastern University*; J.D., *Suffolk University*

Robert Halfyard, A.B., J.D., *Harvard University*

Leonard J. Henson, B.S., *Northeastern University*; J.D., *Suffolk University*

Daniel Klubock, A.B., *Bard College*, U.B., *Harvard University*

Harold Lavien, LL.B., *Boston University*

Paul K. Leary, B.A., J.D., *Suffolk University*

Joseph Leonard, B.A., *Boston College*; J.D., *Suffolk University*

Leonard Lewin, B.A., J.D., *Suffolk University*

John E. Martin, B.A., *Harvard University*; M.B.A., *Babson College*; J.D., *Suffolk University*

Hon. A. David Mazzone, B.A., *Harvard University*; J.D., *DePaul University*

Bonnie MacLeod-Griffin, B.A., *Regis College*; J.D., *Suffolk University*

Theodore A. Miller, Ph.D., *Providence College*; LL.B., LL.M., *Boston University*

James B. Muldoon, B.S., *College of the Holy Cross*; LL.B., *Georgetown University*;
LL.M., *Harvard University*

Arthur Nicholson, B.S., *College of the Holy Cross*; J.D., *Boston University*

Hon. Joseph R. Nolan, B.S., LL.B., *Boston College*

Hon. Charlotte A. Perretta, A.B., *St. Elizabeth College*; LL.B., *Suffolk University*

Hon. Albert P. Pettoruto, B.A., *Dartmouth College*; LL.B., *Boston University*

Robert L. Quinan, B.S., *Boston College*; LL.B., *Suffolk University*
Barry C. Reed, B.S., *College of the Holy Cross*; J.D., *Boston College*
George Rosenberg, LL.B., *Suffolk University*
Hon. Ernest Rotenburg, B.A., *Tufts University*; J.D., *Boston University*
Robert C. Rufo, B.S., *Boston College*; J.D., *Suffolk University*
Walter B. Schatz, A.B., LL.B., *Cornell University*
Abner R. Sisson, LL.B., *Suffolk University*
Irwin Springer, J.D., *Boston University*
Robert C. Waehler, B.S., B.A., Ed.M., *Boston University*
William Wise, B.S., *Northeastern University*; J.D., *Suffolk University*
Richard L. Zisson, B.S., *Boston University*; J.D., *Suffolk University*

Special Faculty for the Clinical Program

William F. Kennedy, Jr., B.A., *College of the Holy Cross*, J.D., *Suffolk University*
John David Schatz, B.A., *University of Massachusetts*; J.D., *Suffolk University*

Instructors

Leopoldo Alventosa, A.B., *Brown University*; J.D., *Hastings College of Law*
M. Jane Avila, B.A., M.A., *Emmanuel College*; J.D., *Suffolk University*
Beth Cohen, B.A., *SUNY-Stony Brook*; J.D., *Suffolk University*
Robert Cosgrove, B.A., *Capital University*; M.A., *University of Michigan*;
J.D., *Suffolk University*
Kate Nace Day, B.A., *Manhattanville College*; J.D., *University of California-Berkeley*
Elizabeth Medvedow, B.A., *University of Pennsylvania*; J.D., *Northeastern University*
John M. Mueller, B.A., *University of Kentucky*; J.D., *Northeastern University*
Sylvia Peck, B.A., *Clark University*; J.D., *University of San Diego*

General Information

Boston

Modern technology and the pressing demands of urban development merge with the historically and culturally rich framework of Boston; the result is a unique blend of traditional beauty with modern urban life exemplified by the revitalized Quincy Market area. The exciting contrast that arises from the interaction has made Boston a cultural as well as an educational haven.

Each fall, over 100,000 students return to the metropolitan area's colleges and universities. This great intellectual community enriches Boston life with innumerable programs.

Suffolk University Law School is located in the heart of the city near the State House and the Supreme Judicial Court. This close proximity to courts and legislature opens a range of opportunities to Suffolk law students, from public defender programs to consumer protection bureaus. The law student desiring to do so can make important contributions of skill and knowledge to efforts to solve the social and economic problems of a great metropolis.

Suffolk University Law School

Suffolk University Law School was established in 1906. The University also includes the College of Liberal Arts and the School of Management.

Suffolk University is accredited by the New England Association of Schools and Colleges. The Law School is a member of the Association of American Law Schools, and is accredited by the American Bar Association.

The Law School maintains Day and Evening Divisions, offering a balanced comprehensive curriculum. The faculty believes this approach assures each student that he or she will be equipped upon graduation to practice law in any American jurisdiction.

Suffolk University Law School fills a special need for a high quality, realistic legal educational program in an urban setting, available to both day and evening students.

Today the Law School has one of the largest bodies of living law alumni in the nation, numbering over 11,000 and representing every aspect of the profession in the judiciary as well as the bar, the legislature and governmental service.

Law Library

The Stephen P. Mugar Law Library is housed on four floors of the Law School's Donahue Building. Its attractive, carpeted, air conditioned and spacious reading rooms are open 103 hours a week with professional assistance available days, evenings, and weekends. Carrels line the walls of the stack areas, which contain the bulk of the collection. The growing collection, presently at 200,000 volumes, is part of an integral network of state, bar and private law libraries which are accessible to Suffolk law students and provides them with one of the largest collections of legal, business, and government document material in the nation.

The E. Albert Pallot Law Library, located on the same floor as Mugar, is reserved for Suffolk law students and alumni. It contains duplicate sets of major legal resources as well as a Massachusetts collection, a microfilm collection, a video and audio room, two conference rooms, copying facilities, and a government document collection.

The library's collection more than satisfies the standards of both the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools and is fully equipped to accommodate research in all states, Federal law, English and Canadian legal materials, and international law. While stressing primary material, the law library also has an excellent collection of biographical material on lawyers and judges, famous trials, law and literature, environmental law, and criminal law. The library is also a government depository.

The law library is equipped to handle all phases of modern technology. All students are introduced to computerized legal research services, such as Lexis and Westlaw, and the library subscribes to both services for student research use. Law School students have access to hundreds of bibliographic and information data bases provided on-line by the Lockheed Company's Dialog system. The law library is also part of an on-line OCLC interlibrary loan system whereby it receives and sends books throughout the United States. There is also an extensive collection of microforms of government documents, back up copies on microform of the major law reviews, state, Federal and historical material. In addition there are video and audio facilities made available through the university's excellent Instructional Center.

The Masterman Lounge, located between Mugar and Pallot Libraries is a gathering place for students to study, relax and converse. There is also a small lounge in the Mugar library.

There are six conference rooms available to students for group study, cite checking, computer research and typing.

As part of its service oriented activities, the library staff provides the tables of contents to all law reviews, an acquisition list, a library guide and a union list of microforms in New England law libraries.

Summer Law School Program

Suffolk University Law School offers a ten week Summer Program open to students who have completed the first year of Law School in good standing at an American Bar Association accredited Law School. All applicants to the program must present a letter of good standing from the Dean of their Law School.

All non-Suffolk students wishing to attend must fill out the Application for Admission and must present a letter from an official at the law school he or she is attending as part of the application stating that he or she is a student in good standing.

Any student may take up to 5 credits (10 classroom hours per week) without special permission. Any student wishing to take 6 or 7 credits (12 to 14 classroom hours per week) must petition Associate Dean Lemelman for special administrative approval.

Any student wishing to use the Summer Evening Law School Program for acceleration purposes is advised that the weeks in residence and classroom hour requirements of the student's law school must be fulfilled.

Any evening Suffolk student wishing to accelerate through the use of Summer Evening Law School program, is advised that the approval of the Associate Dean's Office must be obtained.

Any evening Suffolk student intending to accelerate his or her program by one semester must complete 9, 10, or 11 credits over two summer sessions.

Any evening student intending to accelerate his or her program by one year must complete 19, 20 or 21 credits over three (3) summer sessions.

Any evening Suffolk student attending one summer session must enroll in at least 5 credits (2 courses) to reduce his or her final semester credit requirement to less than 7 credits.

Any day Suffolk student attending only one summer session must enroll in at least 6 credits (2 or 3 courses) to reduce his or her final semester credit requirements to less than 10 credits.

Any day or evening Suffolk student may apply credits earned during a summer session to his or her last semester without approval from the Petitions Committee.

Regular Students who through adding or dropping courses do not take the normal annual course load during any academic year may be reclassified as Special Students for annual tuition payment purposes, but in no event shall the annual tuition cost for such student be less than that for regular students, and provided further, that in no event shall a student taking ten (10) credit hours or more per semester in the Day Division or seven (7) credit hours or more in the Evening Division per semester be classified as other than a regular student.

Summer Law School applications and bulletins are available early in the spring through the Law School Admissions Office. The course offerings in the Summer Program are subject to a minimum enrollment requirements.

Center for Continuing Professional Development

The faculty of Suffolk University Law School is committed to expanding the opportunities of the bar in the field of continuing legal education. The modern law school should not be isolated from the great profession of the law. The establishment of the Center for Continuing Professional Development at Suffolk was based upon a recognition that legal education is a lifetime activity for every lawyer. The resources of the law school's faculty, its law library, its research facilities, and its physical plant are ideally suited for the work of continuing legal education. The Center makes these resources available to the bench and the bar as part of Suffolk's ongoing commitment to legal education.

The Center for Continuing Professional development serves the practicing lawyer. The Center provides a thoughtful and academic approach to continuing legal education. Participants are provided with an in-depth examination of legal developments in every program. However, these are also practical courses, in the sense that the Center's offerings are designed to meet the intellectual needs of the practicing lawyer. Maximum opportunity is provided for discussion of the material in the context of actual practice problems. All materials are prepared by the faculty, and provide participants with useful resources which will be helpful in the day-to-day practice of law.

Continuing legal education programs have included such diverse courses as products liability, computers and the law, child support and custody, neglected children, real estate, tax law, civil rights, evidence, pre-nuptial agreements and civil practice. During the 1986-87 academic year programs in district court criminal practice, labor law, new developments in tort law, family law litigation, and child advocacy will be offered. Each December the Center offers a special review of recent developments for the Suffolk alumni.

While the work of the Center is primarily intended for the benefit of practicing lawyers, law students benefit by working with the Center and by having access to its research materials and publications which are donated to the law library. A number of full and partial scholarships are also awarded annually to Suffolk students on a space available basis. Video tapes developed by the Center are used in law school classes, and may also be viewed by students in the Instructional Media Center on the second floor of the Donahue Building.

The work of the Center is supervised by a faculty committee. Professor Charles P. Kindregan is the Director. Carol A. Dunn serves as Administrative Program Coordinator. For further information call (617) 723-4700, Ext. 627. The Center is located on the fourth floor at 56 Temple Street in Boston.

Admission

Prelegal Study

Applicants must possess a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university prior to the time of registration. The Faculty does not specify particular subjects for prelegal education. The students come from many universities with varied curricula. The great disparity found in the content of particular subjects makes it impractical to designate particular subjects as the "best" preparation for the study of law. Concentration in one or more of the liberal arts, sciences and/or humanities, such as history, government, philosophy, literature, mathematics, or economics is desirable. The importance of proficiency in English, both written and spoken cannot be overemphasized.

Prospective applicants will find additional information in the 1986-1987 edition of the Prelaw Handbook published by the Law School Admissions Council and the Association of American Law School. The Handbook contains additional information on prelegal study, a brief description of most American Law Schools and other information relevant to Law School applicants.

A copy of the Prelaw Handbook may be obtained through many college book stores or ordered directly from:

L.S.A.S., Box 2000, Newtown, PA 19940

Day and Evening Program

The day division of Suffolk University Law School is comprised of approximately 900 students. The program of study leading to the degree of Juris Doctor requires 90 credit hours of study to be completed in three years. Applicants for the first year of law school are only accepted for September of each year.

The evening division of Suffolk University Law School awards the same degree that is given by the day division. The course of study requires four years to complete. The requirements for admission into the evening division are identical to those of the day division. Evening division students are graded in the same manner as students in the day division. Evening classes are usually held three evenings per week starting at 6:00 p.m.

Day and evening division applicants are accepted only into the regular degree seeking program. Applicants may not apply to audit courses or apply for a conditional acceptance.

Some states now require, under the rules for admission to the local bar, such procedures as Law Student Registration, the filing of a Law Student's Qualifying Certificate and/or other formalities, before an applicant begins the study of law. All Students should check with the local bar examination authority concerning requirements for the relevant state bar examination.

Law School Admission Test

Applicants are required to have an official report of their score on the Law School Admission Test sent directly to Suffolk University Law School by the Law School Admission Service. The test is administered four times per year. Students seeking admission for the 1987 entering class must take the LSAT no later than February 21, 1987.

Applicants who took the LSAT more than three years prior to submission of their application must repeat the test in order to be considered for admission.

Information about the exact date and location of test centers is provided in the Law School Admission Bulletin which may be obtained by writing to:

Law School Admissions Services
Box 2000
Newtown, PA 18940

The test dates for 1986-1987 are:

September 27, 1986
December 6, 1986
February 21, 1987

The Law School Data Assembly Service

The LSDAS provides participating law schools with a report containing LSAT results, a summary of an applicant's academic work, and copies of college transcripts. Central processing of transcripts eliminates the need for applicants to send separate transcripts to multiple law schools.

The Law School Application Matching Form

All applicants must submit a Law School Application Matching Form with their application to the Law School. Law School reports (both LSAT and LSDAS will be produced only for candidates using this Matching Form.)

Matching Forms are available in the 1986-1987 Law School Admission Bulletin. Instructions regarding their use can be found in the Admission Bulletin.

Application Procedure

Applications for both the day and evening division must be received in the Law School Admission Office by March 15, 1987 for the 1987 entering class. First year students are enrolled only in the fall semester.

Each application must be accompanied by a non-refundable \$40 application fee and the Law School Application Matching Form.

Each applicant to the Law School must take the Law School Admission Test and register with the Law School Data Assembly Service. All applicants to the school must supply a letter from the Dean of their undergraduate college as one of their letters of recommendation. A second recommendation should come from a college instructor if the applicant has graduated from college within the past three years. For persons who graduated more than three years ago, it is suggested that this second letter be provided by a current employer.

To speed the processing of recommendations, applicants are urged to follow the procedure described in the Law School Admission Bulletin. The Admission Bulletin is published annually by the Law School Admissions Office.

Applicants desiring to emphasize or explain any unusual circumstances in their backgrounds should feel free to submit supplementary personal information.

Interviews

Personal interviews are not required. Some applicants on occasion have been asked to appear before a member of the admission committee in order to clarify a question concerning their application. Applicants are welcome to visit the school to meet with students or a member of the Admission staff and to attend classes for a day.

Admission Process

During 1985-1986 the Law School received 2800 applications for 300 places in the day division and 180 places in the evening division.

The Admission Committee does not use an automatic minimum cutoff system in its evaluation of an applicant's grade-point average or LSAT score. Based on an initial objective review only, the grade-point average is given slightly more weight. The subjective review includes analysis of class rank, grade trends, year of graduation, range as well as depth of courses, and extracurricular activities. Work experience since graduation is evaluated on

the basis of growth since college, maturity, and responsibility. Students are strongly urged to supplement the application with an autobiographical essay discussing the subjective factors which they feel are particularly important to a review of their application.

The Admission Committee operates on a modified rolling admission process. A candidate is notified as soon as an admission decision is made. The review of completed files begins as early as mid-November with some notification letters being sent during December. Although the application deadline is March 15, it is to the applicant's advantage to complete his or her file early.

Minority Enrollment

Suffolk University Law School seeks to provide equal educational opportunities to people from all backgrounds. Applicants from such backgrounds should be sure to include a detailed personal statement outlining their background as part of their application.

Advance Tuition Deposit

All students accepted to the law school will be required to pay a \$200 tuition deposit within two weeks of notification of acceptance. No student accepted prior to April 1 will be required to pay the tuition deposit until April 1.

Six-Year Program

Undergraduate students currently enrolled in Suffolk University who have earned three quarters of the credits required for a bachelor's degree and have outstanding academic records are eligible to apply for the combined degree program. The combined degree program is only open to those students who have attended Suffolk University since their freshman year on a full time day division basis. Under this program students may receive their college degree upon the satisfactory completion of the first year of law school. Applicants for admission under this program should follow the normal application procedure, indicating on the application form that they are applying for admissions under the Six-Year Program.

Inquiries concerning the Six-Year Program should be addressed to the Director of Admission of the University, or the Dean of the appropriate College division.

Juris Doctor/Master of Public Administration

Suffolk University School of Management and Law School offer a combined JD/MPA program integrating professional education in law and public management. It is ideal for those wishing to obtain the skills and concepts necessary for good public and non-profit sector management. The JD/MPA program is open to full-time students.

Candidates for the JD/MPA program must meet the admission criteria for both the MPA, as determined by the School of Management, and the JD, as determined by the Law School. No student will be considered for admission to the School of Management until the Law School Admission Committee has acted favorably.

The curriculum requirements for the JD/MPA program are controlled by the respective schools. The JD/MPA degrees will be granted upon completion of 128 semester hours of work. Of this number, 80 semester hours must be completed in the Law School and 30 in the MPA program. Eighteen semester hours of electives are also required. At least 9 semester hours must be taken in the Law School. The remaining 9 hours may be completed in either the Law School or MPA program. In addition, candidates are required to complete a non-credit colloquium meeting during the first year of Law School.

Joint JD-MPA

Curriculum

Year	Semester	Course	Hours	School
1	Fall	Contracts	3	Law
		Torts	3	Law
		Property	2	Law
		Civil Procedure	2	Law
		Criminal Law	3	Law
		Legal Practice Skills	2	Law
		Joint Seminar*	<u>NC</u>	Law/SOM
			15	
1	Spring	Contracts	3	Law
		Torts	3	Law
		Property	3	Law
		Civil Procedure	2	Law
		Constitutional Law	3	Law
		Legal Practice Skills	1	Law
		Joint Seminar	<u>NC</u>	Law/SOM
			15	
2	Fall	Commercial Law	3	Law
		Equitable Remedies	3	Law
		Evidence	2	Law
		Wills and Trusts	2	Law
		Foundations of Public	3	SOM
		Organization Administration		
		Foundations of Public	3	SOM
		Policy Analysis Joint Seminar	<u>NC</u>	Law/SOM
			15	
2	Spring	Commercial Law	3	Law
		Evidence	2	Law
		Wills and Trusts	3	Law
		Professional Responsibility	2	Law
		Foundations of Public	3	SOM
		Financial Administration		
		Quantitative Analysis	3	SOM
		Joint Seminar	<u>NC</u>	Law/SOM
			16	

Year	Semester	Course	Hours	School
3	Fall	Business Association	3	Law
		Public Personnel Managment	3	SOM
		Organizational Effectiveness	3	SOM
		Government and Fund		
		Accounting	3	SOM
		Governmental Financial		
		Administration	3	SOM
		Joint Seminar	<u>NC</u>	Law/SOM
3	Spring	Business Association	3	Law
		Internship	3	Law/SOM
		(pre-career)*		
		Practicum Seminar	3	SOM
		Electives*	6	Law/SOM
		Joint Seminar	<u>NC</u>	Law/SOM
			15	
4	Fall	Electives	15	Law/SOM
		Electives	15	Law/SOM

*Joint Seminar – Students in the program will take a noncredit seminar conducted by the Law School and the School of Management faculty members responsible for the program which will deal with topics of joint interest at the intersection of the two fields of Public Administration and Law.

*Internship (pre-career) – May be waived in some cases.

*Electives – Students must take enough credits of electives to meet the minimum course requirements of at least 80 hours in the Law School and 40 hours in the School of Management.

Transfer

A student who has maintained a satisfactory record at another accredited law school may apply for admission as a transfer student.

Credit for courses previously taken will be determined after the student has been admitted. Credit is not usually granted if more than five years have elapsed since the student last attended law school. Transfer applicants are requested to complete the regular application process; however, their materials need not be submitted until June 1. No decision will be made on transfer applications until all transcripts of prior law school work have been received. Transfer applicants must provide a letter of good standing from the Dean of their law school. An application from a student with an unsatisfactory record at another law school will not be considered.

Nonmatriculants

Students in good standing having completed two years at other approved law schools may attend as nonmatriculants in the third year provided the credit earned is to be transferred to the other law school.

Law students wishing to attend as nonmatriculants must support their application with a letter from the Dean of their school granting permission to attend Suffolk and an official law school transcript. The letter from the Dean must state that credits earned at Suffolk will be applied toward the candidate's degree requirements at his original law school. Inquiries should be addressed to the Director of Admission.

Nonmatriculating students may not transfer to degree status.

Foreign Students and Admission

Foreign students may be admitted to the J.D. program or to undertake a course of study as Special Students.

J.D. candidates must take the Law School Admission Test. Information concerning this test may be obtained from L.S.A.T. Box 2000, Newtown, PA 18940, U.S.A.

All foreign students must obtain an analysis of their academic background from Credentials Evaluation Services, P.O. Box 24679, Los Angeles, CA 90024, U.S.A.

In addition, applicants who are residents of non-English speaking countries must take the Test of English as a Foreign Language. Information concerning this test may be obtained by writing to TOEFL, Educational Testing Service, Box 899, Princeton, NJ 08540, U.S.A.

It should be noted that Massachusetts requires a J.D. from an approved school before taking the Bar examination.

Tuitions and Fees

Tuition

Tuition for the regular Day Division 1986-1987 is \$7,700 per year.

Tuition for the regular Evening Division 1986-1987 is \$5,775 per year.

Tuition for Special Students (students other than students enrolled in the regular Day or Evening Division) is \$275.00 per credit hour. (This is subject to change for the Summer Program commencing June 1987).

Regular students who through adding or dropping courses do not take the normal annual course load during any academic year may be reclassified as Special Students for annual tuition payment purposes, but in no event shall the annual tuition cost for such student be less than stated above for regular students. In no event shall a student taking ten (10) credit hours or more per semester in the Day Division or seven (7) credit hours or more in the Evening Division per semester be classified as other than a regular student.

Regular students in the Evening Division who wish to accelerate through the use of the Summer School program should consult the Law School Registrar's Office to ascertain the minimum residency requirements and the Student Accounts Office to determine the tuition adjustment, if any.

Tuition Liability

Students who are obliged to withdraw from the Law School or to drop courses before the end of the fourth week of the fall or spring term may, on approval of the Law Registrar and the Student Accounts Office receive a reduction of their tuition liability.

Tuition liability is determined according to the following schedule:

Withdrawal or Drop Forms filed and approved within:	Create Student's Liability of:
One week of opening of term	20%
Two weeks of opening of term	40%
Three weeks of opening of term	60%
Four weeks of opening of term	80%
After four weeks of opening of term	100%

All adjustments in the student's tuition liability will be based on the date on which the Withdrawal Form or Drop Form is received by the Law Registrar's Office. The Summer Session Tuition Liability is published separately.

Fees

Application Fee – Each application for admission to the Law School must be accompanied by an Application Fee of \$40.00. This Fee is not a part of the tuition, and will not be refunded.

Student Bar Association Fee – Student Bar Association dues, in the amount of \$15.00 per year, are required of all students registered as candidates for the degree of Juris Doctor.

Late Registration Fee –

\$50 for registration during the first two weeks of classes

\$100 for registration during the third and fourth weeks of classes

\$250 for registration after the fourth week of classes

Deferred Tuition Payment

While the tuition and fees for each semester are due at the time of registration, students who find it necessary may arrange for a deferred tuition payment plan. It must be clearly understood, however, that each student who registers is obligated for the tuition charges of the full semester, even though in approved emergencies the student's tuition liability may be reduced. There are two payment plans available:

Plan 1: One payment of all charges (for full semester) before registration for each semester.

Plan 2: Two payments – one half before registration; one half in sixty days.

A service charge of \$25.00 per semester is added to the tuition bill under Plan 2. A late payment fee of \$25.00 is assessed for late payment of tuition.

No other provision for installment payment, whether monthly, quarterly or otherwise, is available through the law school. Parents or students who wish to make such arrangements should do so with a bank or other commercial firm that handles such financing.

Students who plan to borrow money from banks or elsewhere for their law school costs are urged to submit their applications early enough to meet the payment due dates. **FUNDS NOT RECEIVED BY THE DUE DATE WILL BE ASSESSED A \$25.00 DEFERRED PAYMENT CHARGE.**

Graduation Fees

June Graduates – The graduation fee is \$25.00. This fee is payable whether or not the student attends the graduation ceremony and includes the cost for the student's diploma.

January and September Graduates – As there is no formal graduation ceremony in January or September, the graduation fee is \$8.00 (cost of diploma). January and September graduates are also invited to attend the June graduation ceremony and, if attending must pay the full graduation fee of \$25.00. This fee, together with any other unpaid balance, must be paid when the application for degree is filed.

All fees are subject to change by action of the Board of Trustees. Any such change may be made applicable to students already enrolled in the school.

Financial Aid Information

General Policies

Suffolk University Law School will attempt to provide financial assistance to all students with demonstrated need. Any student applying for aid must maintain good academic standing in accordance with the Regulations of the Law School set forth in this catalogue. Failure to meet these standards may result in ineligibility for Title IV funds (including loan funds).

All programs are administered without regard, to race, color, handicap, religion, sex, national origin, or age.

In determining a student's need, all resources; parental contribution, spouse's support, summer earnings, available loans, special benefits (Veteran's, Employment or Social Security) and the student's income, are considered. The amount available from these sources applicable to the cost of education will determine a student's remaining need.

A student should weigh these resources prior to applying for assistance. Students who cannot meet the educational costs of the Day Division through a combination of these resources should consider applying to the Evening Division. Because of the limited grant monies available, awards exceeding direct cost (tuition and fees) will only be made in cases of extreme need.

Ideally, every attempt is made to package an award to include some grant monies, loan and work study funds (with the exception that few first year students receive work study funds). The loan will be assumed as a resource for all eligible students. Every applicant for financial aid should first apply to a bank or lending institution for a guaranteed student loan. Students are reminded that a guaranteed student loan is one of the Title IV federal financial aid programs and approval for this loan is based on federal regulations and law school financial aid policies.

Although grant monies are not required to be paid back to the University, recipients should realize that the continuance of many of the programs depends on alumni contributions.

A student's financial status is assumed to be dependent upon a resource other than his or her own. As a general rule, a student can expect that the greater the number of applicants for a particular type of fund, the greater the financial disclosure required for consideration. For example, students requesting consideration for grant dollars must provide full parental information and financial disclosure on the GAPSFAS regardless of age, marital status or compliance with the federal test for independence unless waived by the financial aid office.

Cost of Education – Student Expenses 1986-1987

	<i>Day Student</i>	<i>Evening Student</i>
Tuition	\$7700	\$5775
Books and Fees	515	515
Living Costs	(4300-12,000)*	*(4300-12,000)
Total **	\$8215+	\$6290+

*Living costs will vary according to the student's circumstances. Adjustments to average costs used will be made for individual students where warranted.

**Additional late charges and deferred payment fees may be added by the accounting department.

Application Procedures

Any student applying for financial assistance during the academic year 1987-88 must file financial aid materials by February 1, 1987.

Students applying for admission in September, 1987 will receive some financial aid materials automatically in the Admission Bulletin.

Continuing law students may obtain materials in the Law School Financial Aid Office at the end of the Fall semester. Remember that financial aid awards are not renewed automatically. Students must re-apply by February 1, 1987 for all funds sought for the 1987-88 year.

A full application consists of the following by stated deadlines:

FORMS #

- 1) Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Statement (GAPSFAS) (2/1/87).
- 2) Suffolk University Law School 1986-87 Financial Aid Application (2/1/87).
- 3) Financial Aid Transcripts from any prior post-secondary school (2/1/87).
- 4) Photocopy of 1986 Federal Tax Returns (1040, 1040A, 1040EZ) of student and parent(s) (4/20/87).
- 5) Guaranteed Student Loan application from lender and Federal Guaranteed Student Loan Needs Test Form 1987-88 (6/30/87).
- 6) Verification Worksheet (2/1/87)

Optional Forms

- 1) Law School Assured Access Program loan forms: GSL and/or ALAS and/or LAL
- 2) Alliance Loan (Teri)

At this time, the GAPSFAS form is not required for a student who only wishes to be considered for Guaranteed Student Loans, ALAS loans or Alliance Loans. Federal regulations may change and it could be required for all applicants for all Title IV funds. A simple needs test is presently in place which allows loan eligibility to be determined using income information. When a student is denied a GSL, it may be to the students advantage to complete a GAPSFAS so that a second determination may be made. Married students whose income exceeds \$30,000. are strongly advised to complete the GAPSFAS as the use of the simple needs test will almost certainly result in ineligibility. (Parent's information on the GAPSFAS for this purpose only, is waived.)

Students who are only applying for loans should keep in mind that they are Title IV funds and considered Financial Aid. Forms 2, 3, and 4 should be submitted by the appropriate deadlines so that loan processing can be done quickly when the actual loan applications are made available by the lenders (some time in May and June). Students are urged to file a tax return in April even though they did not earn sufficient income to incur a tax liability. It is one of the few methods available to verify income and requesting a verification of non-filing from the Internal Revenue Service often takes several months. It is unlikely that you can afford to have your loan processing being delayed for that length of time.

VALIDATION. The federal government will be requiring even greater controls on the determination of loan eligibility. One of the new requirements will be validation. The financial aid officer will be required to verify the information that you have submitted, particularly with regard to certain items: adjusted gross income, numbers in post-secondary education, claim to independence status. Students who claim to be independent will be required to submit a copy of the most recent tax return (1986) of his/her parent(s) in order to substantiate this claim. Students who have the same address as a parent will have to prove a separate residence. Independent students who failed to earn sufficient income to file a tax return themselves will be regarded as dependent unless they can demonstrate otherwise.

Financial Aid Resources

Law School Financial Assistance

Financial assistance to law students is administered by the law school Financial Aid Officer. The types of funds available are three: grants, loans and employment. A complete application is required for consideration and an applicant is reviewed for all possible sources automatically. Timely applicants receive primary consideration. The Financial Aid Office will notify the student body when and if requests for specific funds are being accepted. Reconsideration of financial aid decisions generally take place at the close of the first semester unless emergency circumstances warrant otherwise.

Tuition Assistance Grants

The major source of grant awards is the General Trustee Fund. Eligibility and selection is based on need. Students who file a GAPSFAS will automatically be considered for grant monies from this fund. The following is a partial list of past contributors to this fund and mention is made in appreciation of their support:

The late Gleason L. Archer, Founder and Dean of Suffolk Law School and first President of Suffolk University, whose foresight, business acumen, enthusiasm and energy led to the establishment of Suffolk University

The late Hiram J. Archer, Professor of Law and Trustee of Suffolk University

Marion B. McGinnis in memory of her father, Thomas J. Boynton

The Trustees in memory of the late William F.A. Graham, Esq. of the Class of 1924, long a Trustee of Suffolk University

The Trustees in memory of Judge William H. Henchey, a former Professor of Law and Life Trustee of Suffolk University

The Trustees in memory of the late Honorable John B. Hynes, former Mayor of the City of Boston, Trustee and Treasurer of Suffolk University

Certain funds have been restricted in their use in accordance with the wishes of the benefactors. The following is a list of those funds with a description of eligible students. Students who believe they may be eligible for one of these grants should indicate on the Law School Financial Aid application that they wish to be considered.

Allen Ash Fund, established in memory of the late Judge John E. Fenton, Sr. Funds are to be awarded to a deserving student from the Greater Lawrence area who best exemplifies the ideals of the late Judge Fenton.

Bevilacqua Scholarship Fund, established by Joseph A. and Robert J. Bevilacqua of Providence, Rhode Island. This fund is to be used to provide scholarships for Rhode Island residents on the basis of scholarship and need.

Nelson G. and Mary Burke Scholarship Fund, established by the late Nelson Burke, a Trustee of the University and a graduate of the Law School. Income from this fund to be used for scholarships in the Law School and University for deserving students from the State of Rhode Island.

John E. Fenton Scholarship, established in honor of the late Judge John E. Fenton, Trustee President of Suffolk University. Funds are to be used for deserving law students.

John J. Labanara Scholarship Trust Fund established by the family and friends of John J. Labanara, who graduated from the Law School in 1971. The income from this fund is to be used for scholarships for deserving students in the Belmont and Greater Boston community.

Law General Alumni Fund, income to be used for scholarships for deserving law students.

The Thomas B. Munro Memorial Scholarship Fund, established by James Munro in memory of his son, income to be used for scholarship awards to deserving Evening Division law students.

Stephen L. Peters Scholarship Fund, established by Louis Peters, to be awarded to a deserving law student.

R. Nathalie and Leonard Poretsky Scholarship Fund, established by Leonard Poretsky, income to be used to award scholarships to deserving law students.

Paul A. Gargano Scholarship Fund, income to be used to provide scholarships to deserving law students.

Abner R. Sisson Scholarship Fund, income to be used to provide scholarships to deserving law students.

Amelia Peabody Charitable Trust Fund, income to be used to provide scholarships to deserving law students.

Garrett H. Bryne Scholarship Fund. The income will be used for a scholarship award(s) to a student(s) selected on the basis of distinguished academic performance and expressed desire to perform public service.

Loan Programs

Students applying for financial assistance are expected to meet a substantial portion of their need through one of the following loan programs. Loans are considered as an available form of "self-help" for all financial aid applicants.

The Guaranteed Student Loan Program is a federally funded Title IV program. In the past, graduate students have been eligible to receive a \$5,000, low interest loan, per year to finance the law school program.

On October 1, 1982 Congress enacted legislation that significantly changed the regulations governing eligibility for this loan. Students and parents (or the independent student) with a combined total adjusted gross income of over \$30,000. are no longer automatically eligible for this loan.

Eligibility for students in this category can be determined in two ways: 1) use of federally governed Guaranteed Student Loan Needs Test Form or 2) a federally approved needs analysis system (GAPSFAS). Use of the latter method will also allow a student to apply for other sources of aid and students are advised to use the more complex system.

Since either method is currently acceptable, the Financial Aid Office may use whichever most benefits the applicant. Eligibility for this loan is determined each year the student applies. Remember: this program is governed by federal regulations that can and do change often. Once eligible does *NOT* mean always eligible.

Students are advised to review the law school financial aid application materials prior to obtaining this loan application from a bank or lender. (See also Law School Assured Access Program under the heading Alternative Loan Funds.) Students should never submit two GSL applications nor should they apply through a lending institution that has a policy of limiting all students to \$2500 per year.

Auxiliary Loans to Assist Students (ALAS/PLUS)

On October 1, 1982 Congress also enacted legislation which allowed graduate students to borrow under a program previously available to parents of undergraduate students (Parent Loans to Undergraduate Students – PLUS).

This program would allow graduate students to borrow up to \$3000. per year. The interest rate charged fluctuates, but is expected to rest around 12-13%.

Until major changes are made to the current regulations as they pertain to graduate student borrowers, local lending institutions are extremely reluctant to participate. The Financial Aid Office will keep students informed about the availability of this program. However, this loan is available under the Law School Assured Access Program – see Alternative Loan Funds.

National Direct Student Loan Program

In order to receive a National Direct Student Loan (NDSL) a student must file all financial aid materials. NDSL loans are made to students who are citizens or permanent residents of the United States and who are registered in the Juris Doctor Degree program. A student may not borrow more than \$12,000 under this program (combined graduate and undergraduate total). These loans are part of a student's financial aid award. The amount and terms of the NDSL will appear on the financial aid award letter, if the student has been selected to receive such a loan. Priority for this fund is given to those students who are extremely needy.

The amount of monies available under this program varies from year to year depending on federal allocations to the University. Repayment and accrual of interest begins nine months after the student ceases at least half time study and can be spread out over a ten year period. Interest charges begin at the start of the repayment period at the rate of 5%. The amount of money awarded may be accepted or rejected by the student. Should more monies be available in this fund during the course of the year, students will be notified and requested to contact the Financial Aid Officer.

The Unity Loan Fund

In cases of extreme emergency, the law school may be able to make available a small short term loan, fully repayable within ninety days.

Trustee Tuition Loan Fund

Each year a portion of the funds allotted to the General Trustee Fund will be set aside as loan funds. The monies will be offered to students at a low interest rate. All payments will be deferred until one year after graduation, at which time payments of principal and interest will begin. The repayment period shall not exceed five years. Priority will be given students in their final year of law school. Trustee loan funds may be awarded in lieu of or in conjunction with other financial assistance. Selection will be premised on the assumption that all federal loans that a student is eligible to receive have been sought and that this will be a loan of last resort.

The Law School Assured Access Program

The Law School Assured Access Program was developed by the Law School Admission Council (LSAC), The Higher Education Assistance Foundation (HEAF), The First American Bank of Washington, D.C. and the Student Loan Marketing Association (SALLIE MAE) to provide an assured source of funding for Guaranteed Student Loans and ALAS loans for law students. Suffolk University Law School participates in this program.

The benefit to law students is that this program provides an avenue to obtain federal loans, GSL's and ALAS loans, when the student might not otherwise be able to obtain these funds from a private lender because of prerequisites imposed by the lender or state guarantee agency. Please be advised that these are still federal loan programs and subject to federal

regulations governing disbursement and eligibility. Few students applying to this law school have difficulty finding a willing lender for the GSL if the student is eligible. However, those students who are no longer eligible for GSL's should be able to obtain ALAS loans via this program. These \$3000 loans will be available without the usual requirement for in-school payment. At the student's option, in-school interest will be capitalized and in-school principal deferred. Both will be payable after completion of studies or cessation of full time studies.

Students in need of this program should request applications from the law school Financial Aid Office.

Alliance Education Loan Program

The Alliance Education Loan Program is a cooperative effort of Bank of Boston, the Education Resources Institute, Inc. (TERI), and various colleges and universities. Developed to help students meet the increasing expense of higher education, the Alliance Loan Program is designed to assist students and other applicants in meeting their financing needs.

Any person in need of financial assistance to meet college costs may apply for an Alliance Loan. Loans will be made on the basis of the credit worthiness of the borrowers. There is no upper income limit.

Processing and determination begin at the Law School Financial Aid Office. An independent credit evaluation of the applicant is performed on behalf of the Bank of Boston. Questions concerning eligibility and interest rates should be directed to the Bank of Boston. Applications are available at the Financial Aid Office.

College Work Study Program

Students who have substantial financial need may be given work-study employment in law oriented work for a public or nontaxable private corporation provided that work is in the public interest and does not exceed 15 hours per week during the academic year.

First year students do not generally receive work study funds during the academic year but are allowed to apply for summer work study funding following the completion of their first year.

Continuing and first year students who wish to apply for summer work study must have their financial aid applications completed by February 1st and complete a work study postcard in the Spring term. An attempt is made to notify students receiving summer work study monies in April in order to allow time for students to locate summer positions. The Law School Placement Office will keep a listing of available work study positions and agencies which have employed Suffolk University Law School students in the past. The student is allowed to work at the agency of their choosing provided the agency has no outstanding obligations with the university. Since all federal, state and city agencies are eligible agencies there is little difficulty in securing a position. The student is responsible for arranging employment. When hired the student makes an appointment with the Financial Aid Officer to obtain the necessary contracts, work authorization, and payroll documents necessary to begin working.

Under the work study program the federal government provides 80% of the funds for a student's salary. The employing agency provides 20%. Students who have been authorized to receive work study funds for a specified period should begin their job search immediately.

Minority Student Aid Programs

The following programs are designed to aid minority and disadvantaged students applying to Law School. Eligible students are urged to make contact with the appropriate agency for special financial assistance programs.

Adolph van Pelt Foundation, Inc.
Fargo Lane
Irvington-on-Hudson, NY 10533

ELIGIBILITY Applicants must be Native American students interested in undergraduate or graduate education leading to careers in medicine, law, or other professions. Priority is given to those who will use their training to help the advancement of the Native American population. Financial need must be demonstrated. The deadline is March of each year.

American Indians & Alaskan Natives
American Indian Law Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 4456 - Station A
1117 Stanford N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87196

Council on Legal Education Opportunity
CLEO National Office
818 18th St. NW
Suite 940
Washington, DC 20006

Office of Indian Education
U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20202
(202) 245-7525

PURPOSE To provide financial assistance to Native Americans who are interested in preparing for careers in medicine, law, engineering, natural resources, business administration, education, and related fields.

Martin Luther King, Jr. Fellowships
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation
Box 642
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
28 Geary St. 6th floor
San Francisco, CA 94108

National Association of Black Women Attorneys
1625 Eye Street, N.W. Suite 626
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 822-9124

PURPOSE To identify and provide financial support to outstanding black women law students.

National Federation of the Blind Scholarship Committee
Ms. Peggy Pinder, Chairman
1005 Nebraska Street
Sioux City, Iowa 51105

The National Federation has two scholarships for blind students. One is the Howard Brown Rickard Scholarship and the other, the Melva T. Owen Memorial Scholarship. Scholarship applications must be made by March 31st and will be awarded on the basis of academic excellence, service to the community, and financial need.

Navajo Nation
Department of Higher Education
P.O. Drawer S
Window Rock, AZ 86515

PURPOSE To provide financial assistance to qualified Navajo graduate students. The applicant must be a legally enrolled member of the Navajo Tribe, with one-quarter or more Indian blood quantum; be enrolled or planning to enroll as a full-time graduate student; demonstrate financial need; and be under moral obligation to return to the Navajo Nation after graduation to provide professional services. Students interested in engineering, medicine, law, and business are given priority.

Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc.
95 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10019

The Earl Warren Legal Training Program, Inc.
10 Columbus Circle – Suite 2030
New York, New York 10019

State Resident Assistance

The following is a list of state and various organizations within them which accept applications for assistance from students who are residents of the state. Students should contact these organizations directly for further information.

Connecticut State Scholarship Grants – A limited number of grants of up to \$1,000 per year for graduate study are available under the Connecticut State Scholarship Program, contingent upon the action of the General Assembly in extending the program. Students may apply if they are U.S. Citizens, have been legal residents of Connecticut for at least twelve months prior to the time of the application and are currently enrolled in or

have been admitted to an accredited law school. The deadline for filing all required credentials is March 10. Contact the Connecticut Graduate Award Program, Educational Testing Service, Box 176, Princeton, New Jersey, 08540.

Stamford (Conn.) Bar Association Foundation Scholarship Program – This foundation provides a limited number of scholarship aid awards in varying amounts up to \$1,000 for law students who reside or intend to practice in the Stamford-Darien area of southwestern Fairfield County, Conn. Qualified students should write to the Stamford Bar Association Foundation, Peter M. Ryan, Esq., P.O. Box 1214, Darien, CT 06820.

Milton H. Meyers Law Scholarship – This scholarship was established by the Colonial Bank and Trust Company of Waterbury, Connecticut. This scholarship is in the amount of \$500, to be awarded to a law student who is a resident of the Waterbury, Connecticut area, has successfully completed the first year of law school and certifies to his or her present intention of practicing law in Connecticut upon graduation.

The Maine Bar Association has established a Loan Fund, the purpose of which is to assist needy law students who are residents of Maine and who intend to practice in that state. Applicants should communicate directly with the Maine Bar Association, P.O. Box 788, Augusta, Maine 04330.

The Lawrence Bar Association Scholarship – This is awarded to a qualified law student residing in the Lawrence, Andover, Methuen or North Andover area. Applications are available through the Lawrence Bar Association.

Diocese of Worcester (Massachusetts) St. Thomas More Society Scholarship Program – This society annually awards a limited number of scholarship grants in the amount of \$500 to law students who are members of the Diocese. Applications should be filed no later than September 30 in order to qualify for scholarship grants payable on February 1. For information and application materials, students should write to The Scholarship Committee, The St. Thomas More Society, c/o Chancery Building, 49 Elm St., Worcester, Massachusetts 01608.

Walter S. Barr Fellowship – Residents of Hampden County, Massachusetts are eligible for the Walter S. Barr Fellowships, administered by the Horace Smith Fund. Requests for application forms, together with a statement of the applicant's educational intentions and a list of secondary schools and institutions of higher education attended, with dates, should be directed to the Horace Smith Fund, Box 131, Springfield, MA. The deadline for applications is December 30.

Northern Worcester County Bar Association Scholarship Program – The Northern Worcester County Bar Association awards an annual scholarship to a needy law student who is a resident of Northern Worcester County. Applicants may obtain information about the scholarship program from the Secretary of the Northern Worcester County Bar Association.

Bristol County (Massachusetts) Bar Association Scholarship Fund – The Bristol County Bar Association provides scholarships on the basis of need and scholastic record to students who are residents of Bristol County, Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers – The Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers Scholarship Foundation has available limited funds for financial aid to women law students domiciled in Massachusetts who show evidence of financial need. Applications are available in the Financial Aid Office in February of each year.

Atlantic County (New Jersey) Bar Association Haneman-Perskie Memorial Scholarship Fund. This program makes scholarships available to students who are residents of Atlantic County, New Jersey. The awards are based on academic ability, financial need, leadership potential and character. Applications may be obtained by writing, the Atlantic County Bar Assoc., 1201 Bacharach Boulevard, Atlantic City, NJ, 08401, prior to January 1st.

Guy W. Calissi Memorial Foundation – This non-profit corporation was created for the purpose of awarding scholarship to law students who reside in New Jersey. Applications may be obtained by writing to Guy W. Calissi memorial Foundation, c/o Frank J. Cuccio, Esq., Secretary/Treasurer, 45 Essex Street, Hackensack, NJ, 07601.

Camden County (New Jersey) Bar Association Scholarship Award – The Ralph W.E. Donges Scholarship, named in honor of the retired Justice of New Jersey Circuit Court of Appeals, is awarded each year by the Camden County Bar Association. Qualified students should begin the application process prior to commencing their third year law study by writing directly to Howard R. Yocum, Camden County Bar Association, Camden, NJ.

Essex County Bar Association (New Jersey) will be awarding four scholarships in the amount of \$1,000. each to students who have been a resident for at least the last three years in Essex County and who are presently attending law schools. Applications will be considered on the basis of financial need, scholastic achievement, law school and community activities. Applications are due February 15, 1985 and may be obtained at the financial aid office or by writing Essex County Bar Assoc., 24 Commerce Street, Newark, N.J. 07102.

Mercer County (New Jersey) *Bar Association Scholarship and Loan Program* – This program makes available scholarships and loans generally ranging from \$300 to \$900 for law students who are residents of Mercer County, New Jersey. Applications must be made by law student by June 1. Application forms may be obtained from the Mercer County Bar.

The Oscar W. Rittenhouse Memorial Scholarship is awarded by the County Prosecutors Association of the New Jersey Foundation. To be eligible, an applicant must be a New Jersey resident, accepted for admission to law school and have an interest in law enforcement. Applications may be obtained at the Financial Aid Office or by writing Rittenhouse Scholarship, c/o Division of Criminal Justice, Prosecutors Supervisory Section, Richard J. Hughes Justice Complex, CN-085, Trenton, N.J. 08625.

Somerset County (New Jersey) *Bar Association Scholarship and Loan Program* – This program makes available scholarships and loans generally ranging from \$200 to \$500 annually for law students residing in Somerset County, New Jersey. Detailed applications and Parents' Financial Statements are required. Loans are available on the basis of need to students who have maintained acceptable academic standards. For information for the required form, contact William B. Rosenberg, Esq., Somerset County Bar Association, 35 North Bridge St., Somerville, NJ 08876. Scholarships are awarded to students on the basis of academic achievement, with consideration of need. Applications should be made prior to June 1st.

Allegheny County (Pennsylvania) *Bar Association Loan Program* – Law students who are residents of Western Pennsylvania, may qualify on the basis of financial need for loan assistance from the Louis Little Attorney's Memorial Fund. A maximum of \$900 per school year may be borrowed. Interest of 6 percent and repayment of the loans commences at the beginning of the agreed upon repayment schedule, after graduation. For further information, contact James J. Smith, III, Executive Director, Allegheny County Bar Association, 920 City County Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219. Application forms should be filed no later than July 15.

Miscellaneous sources of aid

The following is a list of funds outside of the Law School which students may contact for information regarding loan or scholarship programs. In addition to this, students may wish to consult the most recent volume of *Scholarships, Fellowships and Loans*, a Bellman publication kept on reserve at the Law Library for other possible sources.

American Association of University Women Fellowship Program – This association makes a few substantial scholarship awards each year to young women in their last year of law school who have high academic records and outstanding professional promise, and who must have financial assistance in order to finish their study. The deadline for filing an application is December 1, during the second year of law study. For information and applications students should write to Mary V. Hoch, Director, Fellowship Program, American Association of University Women, 2401 Virginia Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20037.

Business and Professional Women's Foundation
2012 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 293-1200

Career Advancement Scholarship
Clairol Loving Care Scholarship

PURPOSE To provide financial assistance to raise the training level of mature women employed or seeking employment in the workforce and to increase the pool of women qualified for positions that promise career opportunity. Awards range from \$100 to \$1,000 for 1 year; the average award is between \$200 and \$500.

Jewish Foundation for Education of Women
120 West 57th Street
New York, NY 10019
(212) 265-2565

PURPOSE To provide grants of money to Jewish women interested in an undergraduate education or graduate education in medicine or law. Jewish women interested in an undergraduate education who are permanent residents of the Greater New York City area (including Long Island) are eligible to apply. Assistance for graduate study is provided only to needy women interested in advanced studies in law or medicine. Deadline is January of each year.

Leona M. Hickman Student Loan Fund – The Trustees of the Leona M. Hickman Student Loan Fund provides substantial loans to male residents of King County, Washington, who require financial assistance to complete their educations. For information and application materials, contact the Hickman Student Loan Fund Committee, c/o Trust Department, Peoples National Bank of Washington, 1414 Fourth Avenue, Seattle, WA.

Margaret Freeman Bowers Fellowship
c/o Secretary to the Committee on Graduate Fellowships
Office of Financial Aid
Wellesley College
Wellesley, MA 02181
(617) 235-0320

PURPOSE To provide financial assistance to women who have graduated from Wellesley College for first-year graduate study in the fields of social work, law, or public policy/public administration (including business administration if the candidates plan a career in the field of social services). The fellowship is \$1,000 and is tenable at any institution of the recipient's choice in the United States or abroad.

Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity – The PDP chapter at Suffolk University Law School makes loan funds available to eligible members. Students should write to the Magister of the fraternity at the law school for further information or the International Legal Fraternity of Phi Delta Phi, 1750 N St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Hattie M. Strong Foundation College Loan Program – Upper-class law students are eligible to receive interest-free loans normally ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000 from the Hattie M. Strong Foundation College Loan Program. The terms of repayment are based upon monthly income after graduation and are arranged with each individual so as to work a minimum of hardship. Students who wish to apply for a loan should write to the Hattie M. Strong Foundation, 409 Cafritz Building, 1625 I Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006, by January 1984. This letter should contain a brief personal history, the name of the educational institution attended, the subject of studies, and the amount of funds needed. If the applicant qualifies for consideration for a loan, formal application blanks will then be sent to be filled in and returned to the Foundation. Loans are made on a competitive individual merit basis, taking into account the applicant's scholastic record, motivation, need, and self-reliance, without regard to race, sex, or religion.

Women's Equity Action League (WEAL)
805 15th Street, N.W. Suite 822
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 638-1961

PURPOSE To provide the opportunity of working with a national organization dedicated to improving the social, economic, and legal status of women through education, legislation, and litigation. Legal interns assist in the preparation of materials informing women of their legal rights, prepare comments on federal regulation, update and maintain a docket of legal cases, and aid in providing technical assistance.

Law School Prizes and Fellowships

The Daniel J. Fern Law Prize is awarded annually at commencement to the two graduating students who have demonstrated academic excellence by sustaining the highest cumulative average, the one in the Day Division and the other in the Evening Division, during the course of study at Suffolk University Law School. The prize is named for Daniel J. Fern, a graduate of the Law School of 1931 and through whose generosity this fund was established.

Monroe Inker Family Law Essay Contest. A cash prize of \$500 will be awarded annually to a full-time student and \$500 to a part-time student for the best essays in the field of family law as selected by the faculty.

The Irving J. Pinta Prize, established in the memory of the late Irving J. Pinta and awarded to a student who (1) has completed the second-year day division or third-year evening division and (2) has been selected to represent the Law School on one of the recognized national moot court law teams and (3) has accepted the obligation of such participation.

The David J. Sargent Fellowship was established as a lasting tribute to Dean David J. Sargent's contributions to legal education. Upon admission to the Law School, applicants identified as potential candidates shall be invited to make application for the Fellowship. Criteria for selection include academic achievement and aptitude for the study of law. The Sargent Fellow shall receive a full tuition scholarship. For additional information contact the Director of Admissions.

Seymour Schneider Prize, established by Arthur T. Van Wart, income to be used to award a prize to a student from the Law School who has demonstrated exceptional work in the field of Constitutional Rights for the individual.

Steinberg Scholarship, established by Louis H. Steinberg of the class of 1925. Monies in this fund are reserved for the student in the fourth year evening class who has the highest cumulative average for the three preceding years.

The Leo Wyman Memorial Prize, awarded annually to the graduating third-year student who in the judgment of the faculty has contributed most in advancing the civic and professional responsibilities of the lawyer.

Placement

The Law School has maintained a Placement Office for the past fifteen years. A staff of six oversees numerous services and programs designed to benefit students and alumni/ae. These services include assisting students in securing part-time, summer and permanent employment. Assistance is also provided for students seeking volunteer and work-study positions. Emphasis is placed on preparing a resume and supporting documents as well as sharpening interviewing skills and job search strategies.

The resources of the office which are available to all students and alumni/ae include: professional directories, notices of employment opportunities, lists of law firms by areas of specialization, alumni/ae directories, judicial clerkship information and statistical information of the employment status of recent graduates. The library also contains books on job search strategies, interviewing techniques, salary negotiations and compensation, as well as statistical information about law firms nationwide. In addition, the Placement Office receives periodicals which provide timely information on legal issues. The Placement Office provides a Bulletin to inform employers about Suffolk students. All alumni/ae who are seeking a new position or alternative career may also take advantage of and utilize the services of the Placement Office. The Placement Office conducts a general meeting in the early fall to inform first year students of the various activities the office sponsors. For second and third year students, similar meetings are also held throughout the year.

One of the major programs coordinated by the Placement Office is the Fall On-Campus Recruitment Program, which extends from September through December. The Placement Office invites law firms, corporations, and legal services offices as well as state and federal agencies to interview students for summer and permanent positions. The program is a rapidly expanding one as the number of on-campus visits by employers increases each year. Each spring, a variety of panel discussions focusing on different specialty areas of the legal profession are held at the law school. All students are encouraged to attend the career presentations.

An additional service of the Placement Office is the Alumni/ae Career Resource Network. Over 200 alumni/ae have volunteered to meet with current students to discuss their specialty areas within the law and pertinent job search strategies. In addition, a Placement Office newsletter for students is published weekly during the academic year.

Suffolk is a member of the Placement Consortium of Massachusetts Law Schools comprised of all 7 law schools in the state. The consortium sponsors various programs including a Government Career Day, a Corporation Symposium, and a Public Interest/Agency Program. The Law

School is also a charter member of the National Association for Law Placement and participates in the annual as well as the regional meetings of the association.

Almost every aspect of the legal profession is represented among the alumni/ae numbering more than 12,000. Graduates may be found in private practice, corporations, public interest organizations, and the military as well as in the Executive, Judicial and Legislative branches of government in 44 states and seven foreign countries.

A Placement Office survey for the Class of 1985 which was compiled from data received from 94% of the graduates reveals the following information: 12% are employed by governmental and other public sector agencies, 7% obtained judicial clerkship, 4% are employed by or attending academic institutions, and 1% are serving as Judge Advocates in the military. 54% are in private law practice, 19% are in corporations.

Course of Study

Method of Legal Study

The study of law requires an ability to analyze and organize complicated fact situations. The law faculty assists students in learning how to approach a complicated fact pattern either through the study of adjudicated cases or the use of carefully constructed problems. Students are challenged by the questions and comments of the professor and their fellow students as they work with the cases or problems. From time to time the professor may clarify or lecture on some points of fact or law, but the ultimate responsibility for developing the skills of legal analysis rests on the students. It is the students' role to prepare the course assignments carefully, to fill out their knowledge by use of the library, and to attend class prepared to actively work with the assigned materials. In class, students must analyze the presentation of their classmates, compare the work of others to their own, and be prepared to respond to the questions of the professor. Thus, the student's role is an active one, and the value of their legal education will depend in large measure on the enthusiasm, dedication and responsibility with which they approach their work.

The faculty of the Law School has concluded that a balanced law school curriculum, maintaining a mix of required courses, elective courses and clinical programs, will best prepare the student to become a member of the legal profession. The curriculum is designed to provide each law student with the basic knowledge essential for a future lawyer while also providing opportunities for individual concentration in specialized areas of the law.

Day Division Requirements

The Day Division course of study consists of three academic years of full-time study. Under the Regulations of the School, Standards of the American Bar Association, and the Rules of the Board of Bar Examiners of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, only those students who can devote substantially all of their working time to the study of law are eligible to enroll in the full-time Day Division and to complete their law study in three school years.

Semester Hour Requirements – The academic year consists of two semesters, the First or Fall Semester, commencing in September, and the Second or Spring Semester, commencing in mid January. The Day Division requires six, fifteen hour semesters of class work. A total of ninety semester hours is required in order to earn the Juris Doctor Degree.

Required Curriculum Day Division

	<i>1st Semester Hours</i>	<i>2nd Semester Hours</i>
Contracts	3	3
Torts	3	3
Property	2	3
Civil Procedure	2	2
Criminal Law	3	3
Legal Practice Skills	2	1
<i>Total</i>	15	15

*Required Courses Beyond the First Year Day

	<i>1st Semester Hours</i>	<i>2nd Semester Hours</i>
Business Associations	3	3
Commercial Law	3	3
Wills and Trusts	2	3
Evidence	2	2
Equitable Remedies	3	0
Professional Responsibility	2	2

*Second year day students must enroll in at least 10 credit hours of required courses during the second year with the remaining required courses to be completed during the third year of study.

When selected all required courses must be completed in their entirety and within the same student section.

**A student may not go below 29 semester hours or exceed 31 semester hours during an academic year.

***No more than 8 credits from clinical programs can be counted toward the degree. Since the regular third-year clinical programs are 6 credits, a student expecting to take such a program in the third year should register for no more than 2 clinical credits in the second year.

Evening Division Requirements

Students who cannot devote substantially all of their working time to the study of law may apply for enrollment in the Evening Division and complete the work for the Juris Doctor Degree in four years (eight semesters).

Semester Hour Requirements – The academic year consists of two semesters, the First or Fall Semester, commencing in September, and the Second or Spring Semester, commencing in mid January. The Evening Division requires eight, ten hour semesters of class work. A total of eighty semester hours is required to receive the Juris Doctor Degree.

Class Hours – Classes in the Evening Division are usually conducted between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. weeknights. This may vary to accommodate unusual situations. Class schedules are announced before the commencement of each semester.

Required Curriculum Evening Division

	<i>1st Semester Hours</i>	<i>2nd Semester Hours</i>
Contracts	2	3
Torts	2	3
Civil Procedure	2	2
Criminal Law	3	0
Legal Practice Skills	1	2
<i>Total</i>	10	10

Required Courses Second Year Evening Division

	<i>1st Semester Hours</i>	<i>2nd Semester Hours</i>
Commercial Law	3	3
Equitable Remedies	0	3
Property	2	2
Constitutional Law	3	2
Elective	2 or 3	0
<i>Total</i>	10 or 11	10

*Required Courses Beyond the Second Year Evening Division

	<i>1st Semester Hours</i>	<i>2nd Semester Hours</i>
Business Associations	3	3
Wills and Trusts	2	3
Evidence	2	2
Professional Responsibility	2 or	2

*Third year evening students must enroll in at least 9 credit hours of required courses during the third year with the remaining required courses to be completed during the fourth year of study.

When selected all required courses must be completed in their entirety and within the same student section.

**No more than 8 credits from clinical programs can be counted toward the degree. Since the regular fourth year clinical programs are 6 credits, a student expecting to take such a program in the fourth year should register for no more than 2 clinical credits in the third year.

No Evening student may go below 19 semester hours or exceed 21 semester hours during an academic year.

Required Courses

Business Associations *Profs. Pizzano, Stickells, Vacco; Six Credits*

Introduction to partnerships and corporations; law of Agency; organization of the corporation; promotion and preincorporation problems; de facto corporation; ultra vires, control of the corporation, corporate capital and financing; classes of stock; dividends, derivative suits; mergers, reorganizations and liquidation; Federal laws, Blue Sky laws, professional responsibility of the lawyer advising the business client. Although Business Associations may be taken in either the second or third year of the Day Division, the faculty strongly urges students to take this course in their second year.

Civil Procedure *Profs. Blum, Day, Dodd, Finn, Glannon, Murphy, Wasson; Four Credits*

Litigation of the modern unitary civil action. Jurisdiction of state and federal courts; law applied in federal courts; pleading, pretrial motions, and discovery; trial by jury and evidentiary law; the binding effects of adjudications.

Commercial Law *Profs. Callahan, Lemelman, Maleson; Six Credits*

A survey of the Uniform Commercial Code with emphasis on selected portions of Sales (Article 2) and Commercial Paper (Article 3) as well as discussion of appropriate portions of Bank Collections (Article 4), Letters of Credit (Article 5), Bulk Transfers (Article 6), Warehouse Receipts, Bills of Lading and other Documents of Title (Article 7), Secured Transactions (Article 9) and related consumer statutes and case law. It is intended that this course shall be a survey course introducing the student to the concepts of commercial transactions, sales, and financing.

Constitutional Law *Profs. Clark, Cronin, Corbett, Dodd, Epps, Finn, Greenbaum, Wilton; Three Credits*

Survey of the history and developments of constitutional law in United States, including the federal system, the commerce clause, inter-governmental relations, due process, equal protection, police power, taxation. Analysis of selected decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

Contracts *Profs. Perlmutter, Ferry, Judge, Dowd, Wittenberg, McMahon; Six Credits*

Contracts defined and classified; capacity of parties; nature and legal effect of offer and acceptance; consideration; fraud, mistake and undue influence; statute of frauds; types of illegal contracts; effect of illegality; interpretation of language; operation of law; effect of express and implied conditions; performance of conditions; waiver of conditions; rescission of contracts; performance; excuses for nonperformance, including novation, alteration and impossibility of performance, breach of contract and remedies therefor; damages, nominal and compensatory; quasicontracts, introduction to the Uniform Commercial Code; professional responsibility of the lawyer in contract law.

Criminal Law *Profs. Burnim, Finn, Murphy, Dodd, Callahan, Landis, Ortwein, Blumenson; Three Credits*

General principles, sources and purposes of criminal law; role of legislature, theories of punishment; general elements of crimes; responsibility for crimes and limitations on capacity; specific crimes such as larcenies, homicides, assault and battery and burglaries, both at common law and by statutes. Some emphasis on the trial context. Professional responsibility of the criminal lawyer.

Equitable Remedies *Profs. Perlmutter, Judge, Golan; Three Credits*

History, jurisdiction and powers of equity courts; the adequacy of the remedy at law; injunctive relief against injuries to land, business, personality, and to social, domestic and political relations, specific performance of affirmative and negative contracts, defenses of laches, unclean hands, misrepresentation, mistake and hardship; reformation and rescission; equitable servitudes, equitable conversion.

Evidence *Profs. Burnim, Fenton, Spector, Keyes; Four Credits*

Establishment of facts other than by evidence; law and fact, functions of the judge and the jury; testimonial, circumstantial and real evidence, relevancy, competency and privilege; examination and cross-examination of witness; best evidence rule, parole evidence rule; hearsay rule and exceptions; burden of proof and persuasion.

Legal Practice Skills Program *Prof. Glannon; Three Credits*

The Legal Practice Skills Program is a two-semester, three credit program for first year students including (a) an orientation to law school, the sources

of law, and the study of law; (b) instruction in the use of the law library and legal research tools; (c) practice in issue analysis and the writing of legal memoranda; (d) preparation of an appellate brief and oral argument; (e) an introduction to computerized legal research systems; (f) presentation of law school exam study and answering techniques.

The program is designed to prepare the student for writing and research work expected of the modern practitioner. The Program is staffed by member of the legal profession and students of the Moot Court Board.

Professional Responsibility *Profs. Clark, Henson, Klubock, Ortwein, MacLeod-Griffin; Two Credits*

The lawyer as counselor, advocate, and civic leader; organization of the bar and its discipline, freedom to serve or not to serve; fiduciary relationship to client; limitations on such duty; professional fee; relations with other lawyers, clients, and the public; The Code of Professional Responsibility and Code of Judicial Ethics.

Property *Profs. Baker, Brown, Keenan; Five Credits*

A study of the acquisition, ownership, and transfer of property both personal and real, including an analysis of ownership concepts, rights of possession, donative transactions, future interest, concurrent interest, landlord and tenant, conveyancing system and governmental regulations.

Torts *Profs. Brody, Kindregan, Hicks, Katz, O'Toole; Six Credits*

The nature of a tort; assault and battery; false imprisonment; slander and libel; alienation and seduction; torts against property and property rights; deceit; interference with contracts; trespass to property; conversion; nuisance; waste; malicious prosecution; abuse of process; the law of negligence – degrees of negligence; products liability, wrongful death, defenses; function of court and jury; res ipsa loquitur; violation of statute, comparative and contributory negligence; imputed negligence; no-fault insurance; negotiation of tort cases; professional responsibility of the tort lawyer.

Wills and Trusts *Profs. Rounds, Sandoe, Sargent; Five Credits*

Testate and intestate distribution of property; formal administration of trusts and estates; creation of trusts; distinctions between implied and express trusts, between private and charitable trusts; spendthrift trusts; future interest rules affecting trusts; professional responsibility of the lawyer and the fiduciary.

Electives

Accounting for Lawyers Profs. Waehler, Dreyer; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)

An introduction to accounting principles including an examination of the accounting cycle, accounting for expenditures for intangible assets, allocation of long-term costs of tangible assets and accounting for merchandise inventories. A brief examination of accounting conventions and an introduction to analysis of financial statements. (Designed for students with no previous study of accounting principles.)

Administration of Criminal Justice Prof. Abrams; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986)

The course covers the major stages of the administration of justice from the time a crime is committed until final disposition and concerns itself with the laws and procedures of six functional areas: police protection, prosecution of offenders, criminal court systems, probation services, correctional institutions and parole supervision of released offenders. Federal laws, court procedures and constitutional law are discussed as are police techniques, the function of prosecutors and defense counsel.

Administrative Law Profs. Cella, Nolan; Three Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)

A study of the organization, function and procedures of state and federal administrative agencies, including the investigatory rule-making, adjudicatory and enforcement functions of such agencies, and judicial review of administrative action.

Admiralty Prof. Flanagan; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986)

American maritime law. The jurisdiction of courts sitting in admiralty; choice of law in maritime cases. Maritime remedies; collision; carriage of goods by sea; maritime liens.

Advanced Problems in Commercial Financing Prof. Lemelman; Two Credits. (Spring, 1987)

Specific problems of the rights and relationship of secured parties under Article Nine of the Uniform Commercial Code relating to (1) Bankruptcy Law; (2) Consumer Law; (3) Seller's Rights under Article Two; (4) Constitutional Law; (5) Lien Holder Law; (6) Real Estate Mortgage Law as well as an analysis of recent significant judicial decisions relating to secured transactions. Prerequisite: Secured Transactions. This course will fulfill the writing requirement.

Advanced Torts *Prof. Lambert; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)*

Concentrated study of the elements of actionable negligence (duty, breach, harm, causation, both factual and legal).

Emphasis is on the risk theory of negligence both as to persons and results within the risk. Focus is on current problems in tort litigation drawn from such field as insurers' liability for bad faith delay or refusal to pay benefits, psychic injuries, premises liability, medical malpractice and professional negligence, misrepresentation and business torts. Emphasis is on elements of recoverable damages and trial techniques in proving damages. Limited enrollment, 40 students only.

Anti-Trust Law *Prof. Stickells; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986)*

Emphasis of the course will be on the application of anti-trust to the conduct of business.

The major sections of the Sherman Act, Clayton Act, Federal Trade Commission Act will be studied. Among the areas analyzed will be common law monopolies, conspiracies, mergers, price fixing, exclusive dealing, tying-in contracts, re-sale, price maintenance, trade associations and the relationship of price discrimination to anti-trust law.

Arbitration Seminar on Private Dispute Resolution *Prof. Springer; Two Credits. (Spring, 1987)*

A broad basic course on private dispute resolution covering both commercial and labor arbitration, with the emphasis on the business aspects. It will not supplant nor infringe on any other course covering labor law in depth. Is is designed for the practical aspects and needs of the legal and business community.

Topics covered include the common law and statutory aspects; arbitration agreements, their use and enforcement; qualification, appointment and powers of arbitrators; international trade, uninsured mororist arbitration; the role and function of the American Arbitration Association; and, the growing field of public sector fact finding and arbitration.

The class will participate in a practice arbitration based on a commercial case.

Banking Law *Prof. Leonard; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986)*

This course examines the present regulatory structure of the financial services industries and the strategic options available to institutions within that regulatory framework. The following topics will be examined: chartering new banks and branches, control of the money supply, dual

federal-state regulation, diversification into non-traditional banking services, services, antitrust and other restraints in mergers and acquisitions, payment systems, credit allocation, interstate banking and control of international banking.

Bankruptcy *Profs. Lavien, Rosenberg; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)*

The history and philosophy of the new Bankruptcy Act of 1979 and the Bankruptcy Rules. Includes petitions, complaints, requests, motions, applications, as well as defenses thereto and the theory behind the offensive and defensive use of the same; covers Straight Bankruptcy, Arrangements under Chapter 11, Regular Income Debtors and small proprietors, Chapter 13, and Involuntary Petitions.

The course deals extensively with the organization of the court, the U.S. Trustees, jurisdiction, title and avoidance powers of the trustee, fraudulent conveyances and preferences, liquidation and distribution including priorities and exemptions, discharge and dischargeability, and plans and their confirmation. Either Business Associations or Commercial Law is a prerequisite.

Business Planning I *Prof. Vacca; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)*

General survey of the basic factors to be considered in the organization, financing, operation and liquidation of the small business venture. These factors will be examined within a choice of business entity framework. Proprietorships, partnerships, limited partnerships, business trusts, close corporations and professional corporations will be covered. There will be an emphasis on federal taxation of these entities. Exam mandatory. Paper to satisfy the writing requirement optional.

Civil Litigation Workshop *Prof. Garabedian; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)*

The Simulated Law Firm or Civil Litigation Workshop adopts the concept of the law firm and courtroom as the center of student learning, rather than the classroom. The activities of the simulated law firm involves a case by case basis much like the activities of an actual law firm. Student associates handle simulated legal matters from initial interview with the client, through a hearing before a judge, and on to the closing of the file.

The course will endeavor to train and prepare the student associate in the following lawyering skills: 1) Interviewing and counseling; 2) Fact gathering and investigation; 3) Negotiations; 4) Drafting and brief writing; 5) Trial skills (including preparation of trial notebook); 6) Strategy to be employed in handling various legal matters.

The course will expose the student associates to legal matters and problems (including drafting of legal documents) confronted by the public at large in today's society. The requirements for admission to the workshop are: 1) Open to third year Day and fourth year Evening students; 2) Must have completed course in Evidence or be taking it concurrently. No exam required.

Civil Rights: Laws Against Racial Discrimination (Seminar)

Prof. Blum; Three Credits. (Fall, 1986)

This seminar will concentrate on enforcement of laws against racial discrimination, with emphasis on the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments and suits brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1981, 1982, and 1983. A substantial portion of the course will be devoted to a study of recent developments in the area of section 1983 litigation and the impact of such developments upon the enforcement of civil rights by state and federal courts. In addition, the course surveys Supreme Court cases in the area of Title VII law and federal court decisions involving problems of affirmative action.

Students will be afforded an option of taking a final examination or submitting a paper which may be used to fulfill the writing requirement. Reading materials for the course will be filed on reserve. Enrollment limited to twenty students.

Close Corporations *Prof. Solk; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)*

This course considers the problems unique to the incorporation of business involving a small number of shareholders. Among the topics to be discussed are: close corporation statutes; tax considerations; special problems of control; restrictions on shares; employment of owners (anticipating their retirement or death); shareholder agreements; and related issues. Also to be considered is the professional responsibility and the role of the lawyer in setting up the close corporation. This course will qualify for satisfaction of the writing requirements. At least one semester of Business Associations is required as a prerequisite.

Collective Bargaining-Seminar *Prof. M. Brown; Two Credits. (Spring, 1987)*

This course will explore in depth both the legal and practical aspects of the collective bargaining process with particular emphasis on the collective bargaining aims and techniques of labor and management; the parties' obligation to bargain in good faith; and the accommodation of collective bargaining, arbitration and enforcement of labor contracts. While the course will deal primarily with the National Labor Relations Act, there will

also be discussion of collective bargaining in the public sector. Readings will be assigned for each class. The Basic Labor Law Course is a prerequisite.

Comparative Legal Systems *Prof. Hicks; Three Credits. (Spring, 1987)*

This seminar is intended to complete the jurisprudential, historical and process oriented perspectives of the meaning of law. Its aim is to elucidate the essential characteristics of modern U.S. law by contrasting it with ancient, primitive, religious, socialistic and civil law systems. A variety of particular topics will be considered such as alternative dispute settlement mechanisms, the role of the lawyer and civil and criminal procedure. Their context will range from Roman Law to Islamic law, African customary law to Cuban people's tribunals, revolutionary socialist law to the modern continental legal systems. Readings will be assigned. There is a recommended textbook. Papers required. May qualify for writing requirement.

Complex Litigation *Prof. Blum; Two Credits. (Spring, 1987)*

This course will focus on problems encountered by federal courts in the pretrial and trial of complex civil cases. Students will become familiar with the procedures suggested for the management of such cases in the manual for Complex Litigation. The emphasis will be on class actions, with particular attention to problems of subject matter jurisdiction, notice, discovery, jury trial and res judicata. Students will be required to submit a paper which may be used to fulfill the writing requirement.

Conflict of Laws *Profs. Donahue, Spector; Three Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)*

Choice of law in state and federal courts. Techniques of conflicts analysis (torts and workmen's compensation; contracts; family law; administration of estates); recognition of interstate judgements; constitutional control of state choices of law. The examination is required, but optional papers may be required in fulfillment of the written work requirement.

Conflict of Laws - Seminar *Prof. O'Toole; Two Credits. (Spring, 1987)*

A survey of Conflict of Laws taught primarily by the problem method. This is a basic course with no prerequisites. Problems will be assigned and readings suggested to cover typical issues involving jurisdiction, foreign judgements, choice of law, and international transactions. The class discussion will focus on these problems. Students may elect to write a paper in lieu of an examination.

Constitutional Law - Criminal Procedure *Prof. Cronin; Three Credits.*
Prof. Nolan; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986)

This course involves analysis and discussion of decisions in the area of intersection between the Constitution and the criminal process with special emphasis on arrest; search and seizure; privilege against self incrimination; entrapment; pre-trial identification; bail; prosecutorial discretion; grand jury; professional responsibility; discovery; habeas corpus. Day students only.

Constitutional Law - First Amendment *Prof. Katz; Two Credits.*
(Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)

Judicial practice, judicial doctrines, and scholarly theories concerning the position and function of the First Amendment with the general scope of constitutional adjudication. Emphasis on contemporary themes. Open to students who have taken a basic course in Constitutional Law. Examination or Seminar Paper, at student's election. Registration for other First Amendment electives is barred.

Constitutional Law — Freedom of Expression — Seminar
Prof. Cronin; Two Credits.

This course is a survey of First Amendment problems, including subversive advocacy, symbolic expression, defamation, obscenity, commercial speech, church and state relationships. Registration for other First Amendment Electives is barred. Paper required. No examination.

Consumer Law *Profs. Golan, McEttrick; Two Credits.*
(Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)

This course is a survey for the practicing attorney of traditional and modern statutory remedies available to the consumer purchaser or borrower. Subjects treated include tort and contract remedies for deceit and breach of warranty, unconscionability, specialized defenses and statutory recession, debt collection consumer credit, repossession, class actions in state and Federal courts, and remedies under Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 93A. Also discussed are procedures, rulemaking and adjudication of the Federal Trade Commission.

Conveyancing and Mortgages *Profs. Nicholson, Muldoon, Nolan; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)*

A practical approach to the basic elements of conveyancing; title examinations, use of plans; elements of the purchase and sale contract; title standards and statutes; overview of zoning and subdivision control and

other use restrictions; consumer protection and brokerage problems; Land Court and Probate proceedings; identification of important problems in the use and re-use of land; preparation of abstract, deed, mortgage, mortgage notes, settlement and other closing documents for an average transaction. In this course the student prepares a paper on some practical problem in the conveyancing field and does independent legal and factual research. Registration for Conveyancing and Mortgages and Real Estate Financing and/or Real Estate Transactions is prohibited.

Corporate Finance *Prof. Ambrosini; Two Credits. (Spring, 1987)*

This course is designed to develop the student's awareness of the legal problems and solutions involved in financing the corporation or similar business entity. Students should have taken Accounting for Lawyers or be able to work with accounting principles in analyzing financial statements. Topics covered will include: basics of evaluating corporations and their securities; the process of designing the right financing for the desired task; packaging and marketing the financing; disclosure duties; liabilities of officers and directors, and securities litigation. The course will familiarize students with basic principles of federal and Massachusetts securities, corporate and other laws related to financing and give students a chance to apply these principles to a number of problems.

Corporate Reorganizations *Two Credits. (Not offered in 1986-1987)*

Nonrecognition of gain or loss and questions of basis in reorganizations; tax problems of corporations and shareholders in mergers, consolidations, and the various types of division reorganizations.

Corporate Taxation *Prof. Thompson; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986)*

The course will involve an examination of the Internal Revenue Code, the regulations and case law thereunder. Particular emphasis will be placed on the tax aspects of forming a corporation, corporate structure, Subchapter S, corporate distributions and liquidations and their effect on the corporation and stockholders, reorganizations and mergers. Students registering for both Corporate Taxation and Corporate Taxation A is prohibited.

Drafting Legal Documents *Prof. Rounds; Three Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)*

An introduction to the fundamentals of drafting legal documents with an emphasis on drafting testamentary instruments; will substitutes, particularly the living trust; investment management agreements; and powers of

attorney. This seminar would be helpful to any student intending to enroll in an estate planning course. Wills and Trust is a prerequisite to this seminar.

Employment Discrimination *Profs. Greenbaum, Dowd; Three Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)*

This course will study the various laws prohibiting discrimination in employment, including Title VII or the Civil Rights Act of 1964, The Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Civil Rights Acts of 1866, 1870 and 1871. Also included are studies of the various requirements imposed upon government contractors by Executive Order 11246. Special emphasis will be placed upon the procedures and problems of proof applicable to employment discrimination litigation.

Employment Law *Profs. Greenbaum, Dowd; Three Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)*

Employment law consists of three closely related legal frameworks: the common law of employment, collective bargaining, and direct statutory regulation of particular aspects of the employer-employee relationship. This course is designed to provide an overview of this tripartite structure and the fundamental issues with which it is concerned, such as the balancing of individual rights and managerial rights, productivity and job security; protection against unequal or unfair treatment; and the imposition of minimum standards regarding compensation and working conditions. The course is designed to serve as a comprehensive overview of employment law for the generalist, as well as a basic grounding in labor and employment law for the specialist, who may choose to continue with more detailed examination of particular areas of employment law in other courses.

Entertainment and Sports Law *Prof. Alevizos; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986)*

The topics covered are rights of publicity, copyright and trademark, unfair competition, contracts, antitrust, labor and collective bargaining, incorporation and taxation of individual performers, and business background. Paper or exam.

Environmental Law *Prof. Ferrey; Three Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)*

Examines the legal and policy issues surrounding the fast developing areas of environmental law – air and water pollution, energy development/conservation – with a special emphasis on the law of toxic and hazardous waste control. This course refines and applies to current environmental problems a combination of skills acquired in the first year curriculum.

Through class discussions and case analysis, the course prepares students to practice as corporate counsel, prosecuting attorneys, public interest attorneys or government counsel in this burgeoning area of the law. Includes a paper which satisfies the writing requirement.

Environmental Law Seminar *Prof. Baker. (Not offered in 1986-1987)*

A seminar devoted to a study of legal responses to environmental degradation. Special attention will be paid to pollution control at common law and under the Federal Air and Water Pollution statutes, as well as the role of agency decision making under the National Environmental lawyer as litigator, as well as legislative counsel. The course will meet for 2 hours once a week, with a series of short written exercises required, together with a paper sufficient to satisfy the writing requirement in lieu of an examination.

Estate and Gift Taxation *Prof. Sherman; Three Credits. (Fall, 1986)*

This course will examine, analytically and descriptively, the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and Regulations relating to testamentary and inter vivos transfers both outright and in trust. Emphasis will be on an understanding of the statutory scheme and the interplay of the code provisions. Class discussion will focus on analysis of salient cases and problems.

Estate Planning *Prof. Quinan; Two Credits. (Spring, 1987)*

An examination of the manifold problems confronting the draftsman in providing for the intelligent and effective disposition of property and the diverse considerations, both legal and extra-legal, that bear on the resolution of those problems. Particular emphasis is given to the employment of various types of trust, the administrative problems of fiduciaries and the impact of federal income, gift and estate taxation. Limited to 20 students. Wills and Trusts is a prerequisite.

Evidence Seminar *Prof. Fenton; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)*

A seminar focusing upon selected problems governing the introduction of evidence in civil and criminal cases. An analysis of certain of the Federal Rules of Evidence and the proposed rules of Evidence in Massachusetts. Written problems will be distributed and discussed. Each student must prepare a paper (which will be eligible to satisfy the writing requirement) on an approved topic and the initial drafts of these papers will provide the framework for part of the seminar. The basic course in Evidence is a prerequisite. Enrollment will be limited fifteen students.

Family Law Profs. Lewin, Perlin, Kindregan; Three Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)

Nature of marriage and divorce; constitutional perspective; engagements to marry; ante-nuptial and post-nuptial settlements; duties regarding children; birth control and abortion; divorce; vacating decrees of divorce; alimony; custody and maintenance of minor children; parent and child; rights, duties and liabilities of each; effect of domestic and foreign divorces; separation by agreement; venue and domicile; legitimacy, illegitimacy and adoption; equal rights amendment; family privacy; family violence.

Family Law Practice Prof. Ginsburg; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986)

This seminar will combine a survey of the legal problems of the family with instruction in the practical skills needed by a private attorney working in the field of Family Law.

In the course, the legal problems which arise in a family setting will be studied. The discussion will be organized around three topics: Methods of acquiring family relationships, some consequences of family relationships, and termination of family relationships.

With respect to the ongoing family, topics examined will include economic relationships and decision-making powers, particularly in the context of providing or withholding medical treatment. With respect to the family in dissolution, the focus will be on the financial and personal issues presented by divorce proceedings.

It is expected that students will acquire an understanding of the many roles of a lawyer in a family law practice, as a counsellor, negotiator, mediator, as well as an advocate. Family Law is a prerequisite.

Federal Courts Profs. Clark, Murphy, Wasson; Three Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)

A study of the federal judicial system and its role in the governmental scheme. Some or all of the following topics will be covered: separation of powers; congressional power to curtail federal jurisdiction; Supreme Court review of state courts; the case and controversy requirement; federal post conviction review; habeas corpus; federal question jurisdiction; state court jurisdiction in Art. III cases; pendant jurisdiction; sovereign immunity; immunity in suits against state and federal offices; abstention; injunctions against suit; remnants of the three-judge district court.

Federal Criminal Procedure *Prof. Mazzone; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986)*

Basic procedures involved in the administration of a criminal case in the federal court. Specifically, topics covered will be: classification of federal crimes, investigation of federal crimes, grand juries, accusatory pleadings, arrest and related problems, search and seizure, initial appearance and bail, pretrial motions, trial problems, and sentencing. Registration for both Federal Criminal Practice and State Criminal Practice is prohibited.

Federal Income Taxation I *Profs. Corbett, O'Donovan, Sherman, Emerson, Thompson; Three Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)*

This is an introductory course in the fundamentals of federal income taxation. The materials covered will include the constitutional bases of income taxation; sources of federal tax law and use of tax research materials; identification of income subject to taxation; identification of the taxpayer liable for the tax and deductions in determining taxation; identification of the taxpayer liable for the tax and deductions in determining taxable income.

Federal Income Taxation II *Profs. Corbett, O'Donovan; Three Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)*

This course will consider the accounting aspects of federal income taxation, characterization of income and deductions, deferral and nonrecognition of income and deductions, and federal tax procedure. Federal Taxation I is a prerequisite to this course.

Federal Income Taxation III *Prof. Sherman; Three Credits. (Spring, 1987)*

This course will present an in-depth study of the federal taxation of trusts and decedent's estates. The course will cover simple and complex trusts; short term trusts; the throwback rule; distributable net income deduction and the two tier system and some of the basic elements of estate planning relative to trust and estate income taxation, as well as the use of trusts and estates as income splitting devices. Federal Income Taxation I is a prerequisite and Taxation II should be taken concurrently if not previously completed. The course in trusts is also a prerequisite or it may be taken concurrently. There will be a paper based on a problem handed out at the beginning of the course. This paper will satisfy the writing requirement.

Fiduciary Administration Prof. Hachey; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986)

A practical course on the administration of estates and probate practice and procedures; guardianships and conservatorships; the duties and liabilities of most fiduciaries; some aspects of the uniform probate code; practical problems in the probate courts concerning the administration of estates.

Forensic Medicine Prof. Reed; Two Credits. (Spring, 1987)

I Basic Anatomy and Physiology for Lawyers.

II. Medicine in the Courtroom: Areas of Litigation.

A. Civil Law.

1) Torts, 2) Industrial Accidents, 3) Social Security, 4) Insurance Disability, 5) Waiver of Premiums, 6) Double Indemnity for Accident Death, 7) Accident or Natural Cause, 8) Medical Malpractice, 9) Products Liability, 10) Medical Products, 11) Pharmacology.

B. Criminal Law.

Homicide of Death by Natural Causes

C. Death Investigation.

1) Forensic Pathology, 2) The Medicolegal Autopsy, 3) Definition and Time of Death, 4) Death by Suicide, 5) Heart Diseases, 6) Trauma, 7) Asphyxiation, 8) Aircraft Deaths, 9) Rape and Sexual Assaults.

D. Legal Psychiatry and Psychology.

1) Psychiatry and Civil Law, 2) Criminal Law, 3) Psychological Examination, 4) Prediction of Dangerousness, 5) Anti-Social Personality, 6) Psychoactive Drugs, 7) Prescribing Controlled Substances

E. Criminal Science and Investigation.

Forensic Toxicology

F. Courtroom Evidence.

1) Medical Experts, 2) How to Qualify Medical Experts, 3) Direct Examination Techniques, 4) Cross-Examination Techniques, 5) Hospital Records, 6) Medical Terminology, 7) Medical Proof.

Health Law Seminar Prof. Elias; Three Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)

The focus of this course will be on research and writing in the health care field. Topics must be approved and a substantial paper is required. Very limited enrollment with approval granted after interview with teacher. Preference will be given to students with a background in health care or with a particular interest in it. No examination; substantial writing.

Hospital Law Prof. Elias; Three Credits. (Fall, 1986)

Overview of the health care system; hospital models; governing boards; survey of statutes, regulations and decisions affecting hospitals; hospital liability; medical records; informed consent; treatment and withholding of treatment; medical staff; health planning and certificates of need; anti trust issues. A paper, in lieu of an examination, will be required. Writing requirement satisfaction. Enrollment in both Hospital Law and Law and Medicine is prohibited. Limited enrollment with preference to last year students. Business Associations is a prerequisite.

Housing and the Legal Process Prof. Halfyard; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986)

The statutes, decisions and legal principles relating to the use and development of both private and public housing. Selected problems of landlord and tenant as well as materials on condominiums and cooperatives and other proposed solutions to housing will be included. There will be analysis of governmental problems of the federal, state and local level.

Immigration Law Prof. Epps; Three Credits. (Spring, 1987)

A study of the immigration, nationality, and naturalization laws of the United States, the topics discussed are: the immigrant selection system, the issuance of nonimmigrant and immigrant visas, grounds of excludability of aliens and of waiver of excludability, grounds for deportation of aliens and for relief from deportation, change of status within the United States, administrative procedures, administrative appeals, judicial review, nationality by birth and by naturalization, revocation of nationality and expatriation.

Insurance Prof. McMahon; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)

Regulation of insurance business; insurable interest; the insurance contract; the interests protected by contracts of insurance; construction of policies; rights under policies; rights by subrogation. There are no prerequisites for this course. An examination will determine the grade.

Intellectual Property Prof. McMahon; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)

A survey of the law of the protection of ideas, trade secrets, inventions, artistic creations, and reputation. The course will briefly review the bases for patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret protection, the distinction between the various forms of intellectual property and the statutory and common law methods of enforcing rights. There are no prerequisites for this course. An examination will determine the grade.

International Law Prof. Epps; Three Credits. (Fall, 1986)

A survey of public International Law, its nature, sources and application. Some or all of the following topics will be addressed: International agreements; international organizations, including the United Nations; states and recognition; nationality and alien rights; territorial and maritime jurisdiction; immunities from jurisdiction; state responsibility and international claims, including expropriation and the act of state doctrine; the developing law of human rights. Exam or paper which may satisfy writing requirement.

Interviewing and Counseling Prof. Pizzano; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)

This course is designed to raise the student's level of awareness of the interaction between the lawyer and client and to train the student in the preventive law and counseling functions of law practice. Among topics to be included are: the initial interview; active and passive listening; the reluctant client; decision making; lawyer and client, who's in charge?; and selected ethical considerations. Techniques will include extensive role-playing by each student, student observation, and critique by the students and the instructor. A paper in lieu of an examination will be required. This course will qualify for satisfaction of the writing requirement.

Judicial Internship Program Prof. Blumenson; Two Credits. (Spring, 1987) (subject to availability).

During the spring semester, students from Suffolk participate in the Judicial Internship Program run by the Massachusetts Superior Court. Students selected to take part in the program are assigned to work with several superior court justices and observe courtroom proceedings a minimum of 6 hours a week. Requirements of the program include a monthly written record of observations and a paper analyzing in depth a topic related to the trial process. Second third year day students and third and fourth year evening students are eligible for the program. (No student participating in another clinical program, however, may apply.) Applications will be available at the Clinical Programs Office at the end of the first semester.

Judicial Proof Prof. Garabedian; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)

Practical application and operation of the rules of evidence in the trial of a cause. Careful analysis at every phase of litigation together with proven procedures in simple, understandable language so that they may be used effectively by the trial practitioner. The "Whys" and "Hows" of the various facets of trial strategy will be dealt with in a meaningful and practical manner. The thrust of this course is to concentrate on effective trial tactics

rather than substantive law and to educate the student in the practical realities of litigation so that after graduation the student can cope with any problem which will be confronted in a trial. Students will be instructed in: 1) how to prepare a "Trial Brief" with emphasis on the computation of damages, and 2) the preparation of settlement brochures and methods of evaluation.

Requirements for admission to the course: Third year day students and fourth year evening students only, must have completed course in evidence or be taking it concurrently. Videotapes, cassettes, stereophonic records and modern trial aids will be used to demonstrate the proper methods of introducing evidence at particular stages of a trial. No examination required.

Jurisprudence Prof. Hicks; *Two Credits. (Fall, 1987)*

This seminar will focus on particular problems in legal theory, such as, civil disobedience, the relationship of law and morality, the nature of justice, law and social change, and punishment and responsibility. Consideration will also be given to theories of legal education and to the major schools of legal thought and their relationship to the above problems. Readings and paper required. May qualify for writing requirement.

Juvenile Law-Seminar Prof. Finn; *Three Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)*

This course is a survey of juvenile law issues in neglect, abuse, delinquency, status offenses, termination of parental rights, corrections and social services. Taught by a problems approach, the course requires the completion of six short to medium length papers based on discussion problems. Enrollment limited to 15; no prerequisite. Writing requirement can be satisfied.

Labor Law Profs. Greenbaum, Dowd; *Three Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)*

This course will examine the regulation of labor-management relations in the private sector. Particular emphasis will be placed upon the union organizing campaign, the means of designating a union as exclusive bargaining representative, the regulation of strikes, lockouts, picketing and other forms of concerted activity, the duty to bargain collectively and resolution of disputes through the grievance-arbitration process. Registration for both Labor Law and Labor Law Practice is prohibited.

Labor Law Practice Prof. Marrow; *Two Credits. (Fall, 1986)*

An in-depth study of the National Labor Relations Act and its input and effect on collective bargaining. The student will consider the formation and

development of the NLRA with emphasis on the workings of the Board in representation and unfair labor practice cases. Actual contact with forms and methodology will be stressed with due consideration of legal precepts and cases. In addition the course will consider and develop on the inter-relation of the National Labor Relations Act with collective bargaining including the study of contracts, negotiation and enforcement of contract matters through arbitration and court review.

A background in basic labor law is helpful but not mandatory and students may enroll without the Labor Law prerequisite with the assent of the instructor. Registration for both Labor Law and Labor Law Practice is prohibited.

Labor Law-Seminar *Prof. Dowd; Three Credits. (Spring, 1987)*

This course will cover selected topics in labor law which are not traditionally covered in the basic labor law course. Special attention will be paid to the Labor Management Reporting Disclosure Act, the relationship between the Union and its members and labor arbitration. The course will also explore some of the special problems of labor relations in the public sector. Labor Law-Prerequisite.

Land Transfer and Finance *Prof. Brown; Three Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)*

A detailed examination of the structural forms and financial mechanisms involved in modern real estate transactions. Beginning with a study of the legal aspects of residential transfers, the course will proceed to examine the lawyer's role in real estate syndication, sale and leaseback and ground lease transactions, as well as the organization of cooperative, condominium and complex developments such as shopping centers and urban renewal projects. The course is designed to introduce the student to the lawyer's role in all phases of real estate development. It is not a basic mortgage course, but includes a review of basic mortgage law and consideration of more complex financial and tax problems attendant to large scale real estate development. Emphasis in class will be placed upon developing the drafting and negotiating skills essential to such complex real estate transfers. Writing requirement may be fulfilled by permission of the instructor. Take home exam required. Tax I is a prerequisite. Limited to 25 students.

Land Use *Prof. Keenan; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986)*

The subject matter of this course includes an analysis of case law and relevant legislative materials relating to various zoning topics including: variances, special permits, nonconforming uses, amendments, spot zoning,

contract zoning, architectural and growth controls, aesthetic, inclusionary and exclusionary zoning. The course will also consider the taking issue, transferable development rights, private land use restrictions, and subdivision control.

The legal writing requirement may be fulfilled as an adjunct to the course, but the final grade will be based solely on final examination performance. Courses in Business Associations, Commercial Law, Equitable Remedies, Evidence and Wills and Trusts are prerequisites.

Land Use Seminar *Prof. Baker; Three Credits. (Not offered in 1986-1987)*

A study of judicial mechanisms for the control of land use including eminent domain, special assessments, property taxation, nuisance, governmental land planning, private land use restrictions, zoning, subdivision control, and utility systems, as well as some of the newer mechanisms such as incentive zoning, transferrable development rights, and land value increment taxation. Some attention will also be paid to issues such as the exclusionary effects of land use control, the problems of growth management, and the constitutional limits of land use controls. The course will meet for 2 hours once a week, with a series of short written exercises required, together with a paper sufficient to satisfy the writing requirement in lieu of an examination. (See Prof. Baker to confirm).

Law and Economics *Prof. Solk; Two Credits. (Spring, 1987)*

This course will acquaint students with the economic aspects of policy issues by examining economic methodology and applying economic principles to the solution of legal problems. Among the topics included are the economic theory of property rights, contracts, family law and population control, tort and tort remedies, the employment relationship, corporate governance and the financial markets, and the economics of organized crime and law enforcement. No prior background or formal college economic instruction is necessary or presumed. A research paper will be required.

Law and Literature *Prof. Bander; Two Credits. (Spring, 1987)*

A panoramic view of the law in literature. Fiction, poetry, humor, plays, and essays will be covered. Also the judiciary and literature, the lawyer as writer, and sources of literature. One-half of the grade will be a short paper on such topics as "Billy Budd and the Letter of the Law," "Sexism and the Reasonable Man."

Law and Medicine Prof. Elias; Three Credits. (Spring, 1987)

The focus of the course will be on the physician: how the physician relates to the health care industry and the extent to which the legal system affects the physician. The role of the physician will be examined in the context of: (1) a defendant and witness in a medical malpractice case; (2) a member of a medical staff; (3) the subject of regulatory direction. Some attention will be given to aspects of hospital law. A paper, in lieu of an examination will be required. Limited enrollment with preference to last year students. Enrollment in both Hospital Law and Law and Medicine is prohibited.

Law and Psychiatry Prof. Fentiman; Two Credits. (Spring, 1987)

This course addresses a number of complex issues which arise in the area where law and psychiatry meet. These include: the criteria for the involuntary civil commitment of the mentally ill, the rights of mental patients to treatment and to refuse treatment, the right to die, the insanity defense, the guilty but mentally ill verdict, diminished capacity, and the prediction of dangerousness of the mentally ill. Enrollment limited to twenty students.

Lawyer as Negotiator Prof. Ortwein; Two Credits. (Spring, 1987)

The materials for this course consist of writings relative to negotiation as a process, by lawyers, psychologists, and psychiatrists. Some deal with negotiation in specific context such as labor relations. Other materials deal more generally with the psychodynamics of the negotiation process. In a sense, the course is clinical in that students will be required to perform a series of simulated negotiations and subsequently, discuss them in class. Among the types of mock negotiations the students will take part in are: Personal injury, divorce settlements, landlord/tenant and commercial negotiations. Separate classroom attention will be given to psychological factors which are present in all negotiations. The purpose of the mock negotiations is not only to give the student practice in the art of negotiation but also to permit the students to examine their limitation. There is no exam or paper requirement for this course. The student's grade will be based upon his/her performance in the mock negotiations. Students may fulfill the writing requirement with permission of the instructor.

Law Practice Management I: Planning for Law as a Career and An Enterprise Prof. Baker; Three Credits. (Fall, 1986)

Successful lawyers like their work, but too often chance upon the right legal career. The process of learning from experience after graduation can be enhanced beforehand. To that end, the course helps the student assess his or her talents, experiences, and values, as well as areas of legal interest,

to determine a preferred role in the legal profession, resulting in a written career plan. Once the desired legal service has been chosen, building a practice around it requires an understanding of basic business strategy. To help gain it, the student designs a new law practice, focusing initially on determining the need for the selected legal service, then planning how best to meet that need, and finally testing the design by analyzing the cost and revenue implications of the choices made, resulting in a written preliminary business plan for a small law firm. In addition to written work, the course will involve field interviews and oral reports, and will meet once a week for two hours. Limited enrollment.

Law Practice Management II: Operating a Legal Enterprise

Prof. Baker; Two Credits. (Spring, 1987)

Once the law practice strategy has been chosen, the attorney has to make sure that it works by rendering superb professional service to his or her client. A premise of this course is that the attorney-client relationship, and the obligation it implies, is too important to be left to chance, but can benefit from the support that a well planned law firm can provide. During this semester, students will prepare a more elaborate and sophisticated law practice plan than in the fall course (which is a prerequisite), but focusing now more on organizational and operational issues involved in fulfilling the attorney's obligations to his client, as well as key problems of firm management, including assuring competence, compensation arrangements, firm leadership, and malpractice avoidance, as well as basic management and finance. As in the fall course, writing, field interviews and oral presentations will be involved, and the course will meet once a week.

Law, Science, and Medicine *Prof. Fentiman; Three Credits. (Spring, 1987)*

This course examines a number of emerging issues in the area where law, science, and medicine intersect. These issues include genetic engineering and reproductive technology, focusing on the topics of genetic, screening, in vitro fertilization, and surrogate parenting, government control of science and medicine, looking at EPA, FDA and OSHA decision-making in regard to risk/benefit assessment of hazardous substances, government regulation and support of solar and nuclear power, and medical treatment of the handicapped; and the problem of medical advances outstripping legal doctrine, with the topics to be discussed including informed consent in health care decision-making, the right to die and to refuse treatment, and the difficulties involved in allocating scarce resources, such as organs for transplant. Throughout the course, the legal, ethical, and policy consideration arising from the use of new medical and scientific technologies will be discussed. The course requires a paper, which may be offered to satisfy the writing requirement.

Legal Aspects of International Business Transactions *Prof. Wise; Three Credits. (Spring, 1987)*

The course will be introduced with a hypothetical case study which encompasses the whole spectrum of international business transactions, progressing from export transactions, through licensing, joint ventures and the complex issues of foreign direct investment.

Within this framework, the following legal issues will be discussed: export contracts and their financing; international trade rules (tariff and trade policy, the GATT, commercial treaties, the 1979 Trade Agreements Act); import protection (dumping, countervailing duties, etc.) international antitrust laws (U.S. and foreign); export controls; intellectual property, its protection abroad, and licensing; foreign joint ventures; foreign direct investment and its protection; national and international regulation of multinational contracts and dispute settlement.

The effort will be made to see how legal considerations interact with commercial (and political) interest, and how a lawyer can bring professional knowledge and skills to bear on the issues raised by the various subjects treated. The objective is to give the student a basic understanding of legal issues in international business transactions, important for both those who intend to specialize in the area as well as the general practitioner.

Legal Counseling for the Elderly *Prof. DeVico; Two Credits. (Not offered in 1986-1987)*

A seminar-clinical course designed to provide legal counseling to the elderly citizen and practical experience to the student. Workshops conducted by students and walk-in clinics staffed by students are scheduled weekly in Watertown and Belmont. Areas of client interest include – but are not limited to – Powers of Attorney (general & limited), Conservatorship, Guardianships, Contracts for purchase of goods/services, transfers of real estate, health insurance policies, social security regulations, wills (drafting & execution), probate an anatomical gifts for medicine research. Some 80-90% of the student's time is spent in the Workshops and Clinics, where interviewing is conducted "one on one." Workshops and Clinics are held on days and at times that accommodate the overall class schedule of the enrolled students.

Legal History *Prof. Cella; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986)*

A seminar devoted to the consideration of selected topics in Anglo-American constitutional and legal history. The selected topics will include the background and the making of the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights with special emphasis upon judicial review and the separation

of powers; changes in American law as a result of nineteenth century economic and social developments; and transformations in the law and in the patterns of legal thought produced by the emergence of government regulation, bureaucracy, and the welfare state in the twentieth century.

Readings, oral participation in class discussions, and a research paper on an approved topic, which may be used to satisfy the legal writing requirement, will be required of all seminar members.

Legal Philosophy *Prof. Hicks; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986)*

This course will focus on the intellectual and historical development of the conception of law as a form of the experience of social order. A critical approach to contemporary legal theory will be adopted with reference to such topics as legal reason, law and politics, law and nature as described by major thinkers through the ages and as received by the Anglo-American tradition. Readings and paper required. May qualify for writing requirement.

Legal Process *Prof. Nolan; Two Credits. (Spring 1987)*

An investigation of the functioning of the American legal system as a dynamic and pervasive organism in the context of its evolved institutions, traditional modes of operation and potential for betterment. The course is both panoramic and pragmatic in approach, necessarily jurisprudential, and is intended to afford the student insight and perspective to better understand the law as a whole, the forces that challenge it, and thus enhance the capacity to competently deal with the problems of society. Writing requirement can be satisfied.

Legal Writing *Prof. Brody, Ahearn; Three Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)*

This course tries to improve the student's legal writing skills. Topics covered include drafting (including the drafting of statutes and contracts) and brief writing, as well as general principles of good legal writing.

Legislation *Prof. Cella; Three Credits. (Spring, 1987)*

This course is designed to acquaint the student with the significance of law making and statutes in our legal system. Its essential perspective is the role of the lawyer in the legislative process, in the resolution of legal problems through legislation, and in the development, interpretation and application of legislation.

This course will be concerned with a study of the legislative process the organization, structure, and procedure of legislative bodies including the powers of investigatory committees and the rights of witness before such committees; legislative contempt power; legislative grants of immunity to

witnesses; and related procedural matters. It will also consider such constitutional issues as the prohibition against bills of attainder, legislative immunities for speech or debate, and executive privilege with special emphasis upon Watergate and Watergate-related cases. Finally, it will deal with the pervasive role of statutes in modern law; principles of statutory draftsmanship; problems of statutory construction and interpretation; and the relationship between the legislative and the judiciary under our system of separation of powers.

Local Government Law Prof. Glannon; Two Credits. (Not offered in 1986-1987)

This course will consider selected legal problems of local government, including the sources and limits of municipal power, procedural and substantive home rule, zoning as an example of the police power, the property tax, municipal tort liability under state and federal law, and municipal antitrust liability. A paper will be required instead of an examination. The paper may be used to satisfy the writing requirement.

Massachusetts Practice Profs. Perlin, Garabedian, Ronan; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)

The course in Practice and Procedure deals particularly with Massachusetts practice at both trial and appellate levels and involves consideration of the following: jurisdiction of the various courts; venue; commencement of action; forms substance and service of summonses including writs of attachment of real and personal property; trustee process; action to reach and apply; arrest; supplementary process parties; complaints; motions to dismiss; answers; amendments; counterclaims; interrogatories; request for admission; production of documents and entry upon land for inspection and other purposes; methods for termination of litigation prior to trial; physical and mental examination of person; depositions; motion for a new trial; proceedings before masters; appeals; reports judgment; execution. Exam required.

Military Law Prof. DeVico; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986)

This seminar will consider and discuss selected areas of Criminal, Civil and Administrative Law in the Military. The Civilian and Military justice systems will be compared. Pre-trial and post-trial procedures employed in both systems are looked at and compared. The jurisdiction and responsibilities of the Convening Authority, Staff Judge Advocate, Trial Counsel (prosecutor) and Defense Counsel are studied with relation to the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the Civilian Law Enforcement Authorities.

The Federal Tort Claims Act and other types of claims against the U.S. are examined with a view toward Resolution without resorting to litigation. The several forms of discharges awarded by the military are considered. The effects of less than honorable discharges are discussed as are the procedures available for upgrading such discharges to Honorable when appropriate.

Upon Request attendance at Courts-Martial trials and Administrative hearings is arranged.

Patent Law and High Technology *Prof. Henry, Jordan; Three Credits. (Spring, 1987)*

For many companies in and around Route 128, their technology is their most important asset. Attorneys employed by such companies (or attorneys with such companies as clients) are involved in advising their clients in many diverse issues which impinge on the technology/legal interfaces. Such issues include the methods of protection of that technology by patents or otherwise; the rights of former employees to establish companies in competition with their former employers, the structuring of legal instruments with outside suppliers or purchasers; relevant U.S. laws restricting the sales of their products or technology abroad; and, the sources and legal methods of financing of growing high-tech firms. This course will be predominantly concentrated in the area of patent protection (the acquisition, use, and defense of those patents), but will also deal with the myriad of legal issues alluded to above. Prospective students are advised that because the course is heavily technically-oriented, they should possess the appropriate background. The grade for the course will be based either on a final examination or a significant research paper.

Prisoners' Rights *Prof. Rufo; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986)*

This course studies the evolution and existence of a body of law known as prisoners' rights. With a recurring theme of the lawyer's role in this area the focus on the constitutional principles involved in the litigation of these rights. Individual constitutional rights will be examined along with the other topics such as bail; rights after release; judicial remedies; prison regulations; and the parole system.

Probate Administration *Prof. Sandoe; Three Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)*

A study of the estate, guardianship and conservatorship administration including practice and procedure before the registries and probate courts of the Commonwealth with particular emphasis on the rights, duties, and responsibilities of the fiduciary.

Products Liability *Prof. Lambert; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)*

A little history, then a study of the liability of the supplier of defective products, services and structures. Theories of recovery (negligence, express and implied warranty, strict liability). Nature of defect (manufacturing, design, failure to warn). Unavoidably unsafe products. Uncrashworthiness. What plaintiffs may invoke strict liability? Strict liability for economic harm and commercial losses. Available defenses: (contributory negligence, patent danger, assumption of risk, misuse, trend towards comparative fault). Defendants subject to strict liability: (manufacturers, retailers, other distributors, commercial lessors, used products; suppliers of professional and commercial services; real estate transactions; product endorers). Limited enrollment, 40 students only.

Proof of Damages *Prof. Garabedian; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)*

Nature of subject; conflict of laws; methods of judicial administration, including pleading and review of the amount of damages; nominal damages; certainty; lost profits; avoidable consequences and mitigation; value, interest, counsel fees and other expenses of litigation; distinction between contract liability and tort liability; damages in tort actions; effect of proximate cause on measure of damages; personal injuries; wrongful death, false arrest; malicious prosecution and abuse of process; defamation; deceit; conversion; trespass and nuisance; dramshop act; compensatory damages for specific types of harm to the person – effect upon mind of person – outrageous conduct; familial immunity (interspousal and parent and child); loss of consortium (husband and wife and parent and child); prenatal injuries resulting in death; damages for wrongful birth; wrongful life and unwanted pregnancies; spouse slayer (no-profit rule); compensation for victims of violent crimes; bailments including liability of owner of parking lot or garage for loss of or damage to car or to contents of parked vehicle and for personal injuries; sovereign immunity; damages in contract actions; rule of Hadley v. Baxendale; contemplation of the parties; employment contracts; wrongful discharge; construction contracts; sales of personal property; breach of warranty; failure to deliver; land sale contracts, liquidated damages. Examination required.

Public Interest Litigation Workshop *Prof. Wilton; Three Credits. (Not offered in 1986-87)*

This course will teach both litigation skills and academic issues relating to public interest lawsuits. Students will be divided into two groups, the Public Interest Law Firm and the Attorney General's Office, and will conduct a simulated lawsuit, filing pleadings, motions, and briefs and conducting oral argument. Issues arising in the litigation will touch areas of Constitutional

Law, federalism, class actions, professional ethics, justiciability, injunctions and appealability. Substantial writing is required and this course will fulfill the writing requirement. Limited to 16 students.

Public Policy and the Law *Prof. Bulger; Two Credits. (Spring, 1987)*

This course will consider the interrelationship between public policy and the law. It will examine the process by which ideas about public policy become effectively translated into law. It will explore the emergence of a consensus around various issues of public policy and the means by which that consensus ultimately affects legal doctrine, legal institutions, and legal practices.

While focusing upon the impact of selected areas of contemporary public policy in the development and transformation of the law, this course will also endeavor to evaluate the ways in which existing legal doctrines, legal institutions, and legal practices have operated to shape the course and direction of public policy in these selected areas.

Public Sector Labor Law *Prof. Greenbaum; Two Credits. (Spring, 1987)*

This course will examine the regulation of labor-management relations in the public sector. Among the issues to be considered are the rights of public employees to form labor organizations, the scope of the duty to bargain, the right of the public employee to strike, impasse procedures, and limitations on the availability of arbitration as a means of resolving disputes arising under public sector collective bargaining agreements. Emphasis will also be placed upon the constitutional protections afforded public employees. May satisfy writing requirement.

Real Estate Transactions *Prof. Dreyer; Two Credits. (Spring, 1987)*

Problems in acquiring, developing and disposing of real estate; entitlement for and means of financing the acquisition and development of real estate; consideration of related tax problems. Registration for both Conveyancing and Mortgages and Real Estate Financing and/or Real Estate Transactions is prohibited.

Remedies Seminar *Prof. Perlmutter; Three Credits. (Fall, 1986)*

An advanced workshop approach to this subject as it is treated in basic Contracts, Torts and Property courses and an in-depth supplement to a number of advanced courses. An overview of legal and equitable remedies, including the damage remedy, restitutionary remedies, remedies for protection of interests in tangible, intangible and intellectual property, protection of bargains and fair dealing, adjustment of miscarried

transaction, (including fraud, deceit, mistake, frustration and unconscionability), remedies for personal injury and wrongful death, the computing and proof of damage awards, attorney's fees and costs. The material is approached through a series of simulated problems which allow for full discussion of practical and strategy considerations. Paper may be used to fulfill the Suffolk writing requirement; no exam.

Restitution (Seminar) *Prof. Judge; Three Credits. (Fall, 1986)*

Restitution rights enforceable at law or in equity; substantive requirements; conditions and defenses; benefits conferred voluntarily or under legal compulsion; property acquired through wrongful conduct or mistake, or in the performance of an agreement unenforceable as a contract. Equitable Remedies is a prerequisite.

Secured Transactions *Prof. Callahan, Maleson; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)*

A survey of commercial lending transactions, with particular emphasis upon Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code, consumer legislation, relationship to real estate mortgage transactions, relationship to bankruptcy problems, fraudulent conveyances, bulk transfers, federal tax liens, etc.

Securities Regulation *Prof. Ambrosini; Three Credits. (Fall, 1986)*

An introduction to the Federal Securities Laws, with particular attention focused upon the registration, disclosure and liability provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The role and conduct of the Securities and Exchange Commission in civil enforcement actions will be studied.

Seminar in Current Tax Problems and Planning *Prof. Sherman; Four Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring 1987) Full year course.*

This seminar will deal in depth with selected problems in current tax law and the planning necessitated by those problems. Issues of tax reform may also be covered. No more than two or three issues will be covered in a semester and they will be treated in depth. Each student will be expected to be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the issue and to have read extensively in the literature.

A paper will be required and it will fulfill the legal writing requirement. Students will be required to satisfy the instructor as to the adequacy of their tax background. Limited to 15 students.

State Administrative Law *Prof. Cella; Two Credits. (Spring, 1987)*

A study of the problems and major developments in state administrative law throughout the United States including legislative delegations of

power, rulemaking, adjudication, professional and occupational licensing, and judicial review of administrative agency action. While various provisions of the Model Administrative Procedure Acts, particularly the most recent 1981 Model Act, will be examined, special emphasis will be placed upon the provisions of the Massachusetts Administrative Procedure Act.

The basic course in Administrative Law is not a prerequisite for this course. All students will be required to take a final examination.

State and Local Taxation *Prof. Cohen; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986)*

The development of the state and local tax systems, with particular emphasis on recent Massachusetts changes in real and personal property taxation as well as business taxes; consideration of the uniformity and equality requirements of both state and federal constitutions; emphasis on the assessment and collection of taxes, and the taxpayer's legal remedies concerning tax abatements.

State Practice *Two Credits*

Courses are offered in the State Practice of several states. These courses consist of an analysis of court structure, jurisdiction, rules, appellate process, interpretation and construction of the state constitution, summary of state civil procedure and practice before state administrative agencies.

Courses available for: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Maine, New Hampshire and New York practice are offered every other year.

State Criminal Practice *Profs. Donahue, Zisson; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)*

Course will cover all aspects of a criminal trial, including – arrest bail, lower court proceedings, grand jury proceedings, indictment, discovery motions, motions to dismiss, problems during trial, and post trial motions. The purpose of this course is to familiarize the student with criminal forms and procedures in the District and Superior Courts. Guest lecturers include District Court Justice, trial attorneys and probation officer. Registration for both State Criminal Practice and Federal Criminal Practice is prohibited.

Trial Advocacy-Intensive *Prof. Wilton; Three Credits (Fall, 1986)*

This course teaches the student how to conduct a trial. Using the method of student performance and critique as well as statements and closing arguments and to conduct witness examinations. Among other topics, we

will study techniques of direct and cross examination, impeachment of a witness, refreshing recollection, introduction of real evidence and documents and the use of demonstrative evidence. Students will try two full trials from both civil and criminal casefiles. Written critiques of a classmate's trial performance and of a student's own videotaped trial performance are required. Grading is pass-fail only. Limited to 20 students.

Trial Evidence and Advocacy Profs. Burnim and Wilton (co-taught); *Four Credits. (Spring, 1987)*

This course teaches the application of evidence rules and doctrine in the trial context and teaches the student how to conduct a trial. Students will review the rules of evidence using the problem method and will then apply them to direct and cross-examinations, introducing real evidence and documents and using demonstrative evidence. In addition, we will study evidence procedure and form of the question objections. Using the method of student performance and critique as well as instructor demonstration, students will learn to deliver opening statements and closing arguments and to conduct witness examination. Students will try two full trials from both civil and criminal casefiles. Written critiques of a classmate's trial performance and of a student's own videotaped trial performance are required. Grading is pass-fail only. Limited to 24 students.

Trial Practice-Civil Profs. Ford, Nolan, Sisson, Weisberger; *Two Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring, 1987)*

Students try full civil cases from materials in casebook. Covers trial problems from opening to closing arguments, including direct and cross examination, impeachment and rehabilitation of witnesses, use of demonstrative and real evidence, expert witnesses, special problems re use of documents, relationships among lawyers, judges, jury and staff, trial briefs, motion sessions, discovery and restraining orders, special trial evidence areas of difficulty, changing law affecting trials, trial protocol. Each student will perform as trial counsel, both prosecution and defense, and performances will be critiqued. Selected video tapes of trials will be shown and discussed. Helpful trial materials and outlines will be shown and distributed. Student trials will be video taped and available for later viewing. Evidence is a recommended prerequisite. Final paper. Writing requirement fulfilled.

Trial Practice-Criminal Prof. Burnim; *Two Credits. (Not offered in 1986-1987)*

All students perform in a moot court trial setting from materials prepared and gathered by the professor who is experienced in both the prosecution

and defense of criminal cases. All phases of the criminal trial will be covered including voir dire of jurors, opening and closing arguments, direct and cross examination, impeachment and rehabilitation of witnesses, use of demonstrative and real evidence, pretrial motions to suppress concerning illegal search and seizure, Miranda warning, and identification situations. Each student will have frequent opportunity to actually perform as trial counsel, both prosecution and defense, and performances will be critiqued. Demonstrations will be performed by the professor and visiting trial lawyers. It is expected that student performance will be videotaped and available to students for playback viewing. Evidence is a recommended prerequisite.

Trial Practice — Probate & Family Court *Prof. Rotenberg; Two Credits. (Fall 1986, Spring 1987)*

This course deals in reality and not theory. Its methodology is a Hands-On Course. Its design is to improve your communication and advocacy skills as a trial lawyer and a trial advocate in the Probate and Domestic Relations areas. It will cover trial practice in Domestic Relations cases, including Divorce, Custody, Adoptions, Estates, Guardianships, Conservatorships, Contempts, Modifications, Pre-trial Conferences and the development of negotiation and mediation skills. This is a practical skills learning process. We shall try to learn by doing. The individual development and conversion from a student to a lawyer is the aim of the course. Direct and cross-examination skills are developed.

Enrollment will be limited in order to afford full participation by students in the area of trial practice.

The development of a personal style of advocacy is explored.

The course is intended to bridge the gap between law school and the actual practice of law in the areas covered.

Worker's Compensation *Profs. Nolan, Martin; Two Credits. (Fall, 1986, Spring 1987)*

A consideration of the no-fault workmen's compensation laws of Massachusetts and in the United States generally from substantive and procedural aspects. The course attempts to integrate the remedies available with related sources of compensation and benefit on both state and federal levels. Exam.

Clinical Programs

Voluntary Defenders

The Suffolk Voluntary Defenders is one of several clinical programs offered to Suffolk students. The program is essentially a public defender office, with third-year students representing indigent criminal defendants in the Massachusetts District Courts. In this way, students witness the criminal justice system first hand, obtain experience in trying criminal cases, and provide a valuable service to their clients and the Commonwealth.

The program consists of a field work component and a classroom component. In the classroom, Defenders will become familiar with District Court procedure and develop trial skills through role playing exercises.

In the courts, students will provide their clients total representation in all phases of the District Court process, including arraignments, bail hearings, suppression and discovery hearings, negotiations, trials, and sentencing. Law reform efforts are encouraged. Suffolk Defenders have provided representation on a regular basis in adult and juvenile cases in the District Courts of Dorchester, Lynn, Quincy, and Somerville.

Defenders are fully responsible for the conscientious and thorough representation of their clients, but they are assisted by weekly interviews with their supervisor, an experienced criminal trial lawyer. Supervisors will also attend several trials, evaluate each student's performance, and make suggestions for future improvement. In addition, there will be several group meetings focusing on particular problems in the defense of criminal cases.

The program is a full year course granting 6 credits. Students with specific questions concerning the program are welcome to meet with the Director of the Defenders Program. Evidence is a prerequisite.

The Prosecutor Program

Students in the Prosecutor Program learn the technique of trial advocacy and the role of the District Attorney by actually trying cases in the District Court. Students are assigned to a court in proximity to Suffolk Law School where they work under the supervision of an Assistant District Attorney. In this court they appear weekly, are assigned cases, and handle all aspects of prosecution. They learn first hand how a criminal case progresses through the judicial system, from arrest of the defendant to pre-trial complaint screening and interviewing witnesses, arraignment and bail hearing, pre-trial discovery and motions to suppress, plea bargaining and sentence recommendations with the defense attorney, trial of the case and appeal to the six-person jury session.

Court appearances are supplemented by weekly classes in the Law School. Trial skills are developed through role playing exercises which include techniques of direct and cross examination, use and introduction of physical evidence, impeachment of defense witnesses, use of expert witness, impaneling in jury cases, and opening statements and closing arguments. District Court procedures and appeal to the jury session are covered, as well as discussion of pending cases and particular problems in the individual courts. The classroom component consists of lectures, demonstrations, section meetings with supervising assistant district attorneys, individual counseling and small discussion groups.

To be eligible for this program, the student must be in his final year of law school and have successfully completed a course in Evidence. He appears in court under Supreme Judicial Court Rule 3:03, which provides that a senior law student with the written approval of the Dean of his character, legal ability and training may appear without compensation on behalf of a regular or special assistant district attorney in criminal proceedings in any district court and with special permission by the presiding judges in higher courts of the Commonwealth. The program is a full year course granting six credits.

Suffolk University Legal Assistance Bureau

The civil program is staffed by third year students who handle all phases of legal work including the trial of cases. Students in the program are taught to interview clients and witnesses, research case and statutory law, conduct factual investigations, examine and cross examine witnesses in court, prepare and argue legal motions, and proceed with the handling of a case as an attorney would all the way through any necessary trials. Students are expected to take full responsibility for their cases. All areas of the law of domestic relations are covered in this program. The third year students in the program receive six semester hours credit. All students are required to have taken a course in Evidence or Trial Practice, or be enrolled in such a course concurrently. Besides providing needed legal assistance to the underprivileged, Suffolk University Legal Assistance Bureau offers students an opportunity to develop practice skills and to make their study of law more meaningful and rewarding. Membership in the Suffolk University Legal Assistance Bureau is open to all students at the Law School and is based solely on the individual merit of each student.

Su Clinica

SU CLINICA is a unique civil clinical program associated with the Suffolk University Legal Assistance Bureau. The program provides legal assistance, primarily in housing cases, to indigent Spanish-speaking clients in Chelsea

and is staffed by second and third year students who are fluent in Spanish. Participants work out of the Greater Boston Legal Services office at 274 Broadway in Chelsea, where each student has office hours at least one morning or afternoon a week in order to provide legal advice and do intake for appropriate cases. Students are assigned these cases and are responsible for interviewing and counseling clients, drafting and arguing motions, negotiating with the other parties, and representing clients at trials, administrative hearings, and on appeal. Throughout the process, two clinical supervisors provide guidance and constructive criticism. Once a week, all participants in the clinic hold a staff meeting, at which pertinent substantive law is reviewed and current cases are discussed.

The object of the program is to give students practical experience in a community-based setting, while providing a much needed service to residents of Chelsea. Particular emphasis is placed on trial and pre-trial skills and resolution of ethical problems. Second and third year students in good standing are eligible, but must have completed or be concurrently enrolled in a course in Evidence or Trial Practice.

Outside Clinical Studies Program

The Outside Clinical Studies Program is not a course. It is rather a method of allowing law students who do not or cannot enroll in any of Suffolk's clinical programs to obtain credit for a clinical type program which they may find for themselves. The particular skills to be pursued are the following:

1. Client interviewing and counseling: this includes analyzing the problem and making appropriate referrals when necessary to professionals.
2. Fact-gathering and sifting.
3. Legal research of the problem.
4. Decision-making about alternative strategies.
5. Negotiation.
6. Professional responsibility.
7. Preparation for trial and appeal advocacy before tribunals.
8. Drafting of legal documents.

Another goal of the program is to inculcate in the student an understanding of judicial and other governmental areas where there are noteworthy delegations of discretion, and to evaluate the impact of that discretion on people, especially on those whose will or resources to resist a particular official's actions are not very great. Clinical training can be especially

profitable in helping law students focus on the realities of government policy-making and rule-making, the execution of government policies, the application and enforcement of rules in individual cases, and on the effect of such official activity on individuals. Specifically this program's function is to study:

1. The functioning of the legislature, governmental agencies and the courts; policy-making, rule-making, and rule-applying as formally anticipated and actually carried out.
2. The impact of governmental agencies, the courts, and the law on various classes of persons, especially those who live in environments of poverty and/or manifest various forms of alienation.
3. Professional responsibility.
4. Prospects for reform of governmental institutions.

A continuous feedback system is utilized in order to assure quality control. The student is thereby given a vantage point for discovery of how the governmental agency works or actually fits within the governmental hierarchy.

The prerequisites for procuring two hours credit per semester are as follows:

1. The student must not be enrolled in any other clinical program, or clinical type of program for credit.
2. The work must be for a government or non-profit organization or agency.
3. There must be no monetary compensation.
4. The work must be supervised by a lawyer.
5. The work must involve an average of at least 6 hours per week for 15 weeks.
6. The student and the supervisor must submit whatever reports may be required.
7. The project must have prior faculty approval.

Each clinical practicum is to be integrated with an academic component, e.g. classroom course or seminar, taught by a faculty member. Ideally the course is taken concurrently with the practicum. No clinical grade will be entered until the academic component is completed.

All students enrolled in the Outside Clinical Studies Program will be required to attend lectures on the following subjects:

1. Evidence
2. Administrative Law
3. Legal Writing and Drafting

The schedule for the lectures will be announced in September of each year.

No student will receive credit for the Outside Clinical Studies Program unless the student attends the aforesaid lectures.

Rules Relating to Law School Studies

Registration

Registration is accomplished as far as possible by mail prior to the commencement of each semester. Registration forms will be mailed to applicants who have been admitted to regular classes as well as returning students.

A student who requires a special program of courses should make an appointment for a personal interview with the Registrar well in advance of the opening of the semester.

Day

No day student may register for more than 16 credits or less than 14 credits in any one semester, nor register for credits which result in more than 31 credits or less than 29 credits in any one year without the prior approval of the Petitions Committee.

Evening

No evening student may register for more than 11 credits or less than 9 credits in any one semester, nor register for credits which result in more than 21 credits or less than 19 credits in any one year without the prior approval of the Petitions Committee.

Grading System

All courses and papers are numerically graded on a scale of 100%. A student's class standing is determined on the basis of his weighted average, which is cumulated after the first year. Reports of grades are made by percentages which are equivalent to the following letters:

90% and above	A
87% - 89%	B+
83% - 86%	B
80% - 82%	B-
75% - 79% (Satisfactory)	C
70% - 74% (Unsatisfactory)	D
Below 70% (Failure)	F
NC	No Credit

A student is required to maintain good academic standing. For a statement of conditions under which a student is not in good standing, and the consequences thereof, see Regulation, No. 6.

Dean's List

Students whose weighted average is 83% or above for any academic year are eligible for the Dean's List.

Honors

Students who have complied with all requirements for the degree of Juris Doctor, and whose scholastic achievement, in the judgement of the Faculty Administrative Committee, has been outstanding, will be recommended for the degree with honors.

Internal Transfers

The Law School does not allow students to transfer between divisions unless the student can present compelling reasons for such a transfer. Such requests should take the form of a petition addressed to the Associate Dean.

All students seeking such a transfer are advised that a determination will be made as to what percentage of the total weeks in residence and semester hour requirements of the division transferred from have been completed.

This percentage figure will determine the number of credit hours and weeks in residence to be completed in the division transferred to.

Withdrawal

Students who withdraw in good standing may reenter the school subject to the regulations in force when they reenter, provided they apply for and receive a withdrawal from the Dean. A letter of withdrawal stating the reasons therefor should be completed prior to withdrawal.

Students seeking to reenter must file an application with the Admissions Office.

Students who withdraw when not in good standing may be readmitted to the Law School only through special action of the Faculty Readmission Committee. Such petitions should be addressed to the Chairman, Faculty Readmissions Committee. An application should also be filed with the Admissions Office.

A student may not withdraw during the examination period.

Attendance Policy

The American Bar Association, the American Association of Law Schools, various Boards of Bar Examiners and the Veterans Administration, all require that law students be in regular attendance at the Law School. The Law School Administration is required from time to time to certify to said attendance, and to indicate to certain of the accrediting agencies the procedure at the Law School for determining regular attendance and the

sanctions imposed for excessive absences. In addition, the sense of the Faculty is that attendance is academically important in the learning of the legal process.

The method of taking attendance is to be left to the integrity of the instructor in each instance.

Any student who is unable, because of his religious beliefs, to attend classes or to participate in any examination, study, or work requirement on a particular day shall be excused from any such examination or study or work requirement, and shall be provided with an opportunity to make up such examination, study or work requirement which he may have missed because of such absence on any particular day; provided, however, that such makeup examination or work shall not create an unreasonable burden upon such school. NO fees of any kind shall be charged by the institution for making available to the said student such opportunity. No adverse or prejudicial effects shall result to any student because of his availing himself of the provisions of this section.

It shall also be kept in mind that various and unpredictable exigencies may and will occur in the lives of students which may result in violation of the attendance requirements for reasons beyond the control of the student. There is an administrative procedure for dealing with this problem on a case by case basis administered by the Associate Dean's office. Students who incur such problems should contact the Associate Dean's office.

Requirements for the Degree of Juris Doctor

Students must complete an Application for Degree at the Accounting Office no later than two months prior to the end of the final semester of work. Upon filing this Application, the student is required to pay the balance of any tuition and fees (including the graduation fee) at that time. The Registrar will not accept any forms until clearance has been granted by the Accounting Office. Failure to comply with this requirement will delay graduation until the end of the following term.

A candidate for the degree of Juris Doctor must be in good academic standing and comply with the following requirements.

- (a) The candidate must have completed at least three years of full-time study in law school or have completed at least four years of part-time study in law school. The last year of study must be completed at Suffolk University Law School.
- (b) The candidate's complete law school record must (1) show a cumulative weighted average of at least 75% and (2) show unsatisfactory grades outstanding in no more than three courses, of which not more than two are failures.

Degrees are awarded by the Trustees at Suffolk University on the recommendation of the Faculty. Recommendation may be withheld by the Faculty for good cause other than failure to meet the foregoing requirements.

Weeks in Residence Requirement

In addition to the degree requirement of credit hours established by Suffolk University Law School, the American Bar Association as a national accrediting authority has imposed a weeks in residence requirement upon all law schools subject to its accreditation. This requirement, which Suffolk University Law School must adhere to, is as follows:

All full-time students (Day Division) must have ninety weeks in residence to graduate.

All part-time students (Evening Division) must have one hundred and twenty weeks in residence to graduate.

Any student on other than a regular full time program should consult with the Registrar of the law school in order to be certain that any such special program will meet the weeks in residence requirement.

Legal Writing Requirement

All Law students must satisfactorily complete a substantial legal writing project during the upperclass years. Failure to do so will prevent a student from graduating.

The Legal Writing Requirement may be completed by a student in any one of the following ways provided that the student produces a substantial writing (as certified by a full-time faculty member).

- (a) Membership on the Suffolk University Law Review for at least one semester.
- (b) Participation in the Clark Competition, or membership on the Moot Court Board, National Moot Court Team, the International Moot Court Competition, Tax Moot Court, or the American Patent Lawyer's Association Moot Court Competition.
- (c) Research Assistantship for full-time faculty member (whether for course credit or otherwise).
- (d) Independent Research Project under the direction of a full-time faculty member.
- (e) Participation in a seminar offered by a full-time faculty member.
- (f) Participation in an elective course offered by a full-time faculty member.

(g) Membership on the Transnational Law Journal for at least one semester.

Each student must file with the Registrar's Office a notice of the manner in which the requirement will be satisfied. This notice must be filed no later than the beginning of each student's final year in law school. (Forms for this purpose are available at the Associate Deans' Office.)

Transcript Requests

Requests for Transcripts should be directed to:
Office of the Registrar
Suffolk University Law School
41 Temple St.
Boston, MA 02114

The first transcript is prepared at no charge to the student. All other requests are prepared at \$1.00 with an added \$.50 charge for each additional transcript ordered at one time.

One week of normal processing should be allowed and three weeks of processing at the end of each semester.

Class Standings

Official class standings are compiled only at the closing of each academic year, within each class and by section. However, unofficial class standings are compiled after the first semester. Only official class standings may be recorded on transcript.

Course Schedule Report

Student course schedules are mailed to all returning students upon completion of their Registration prior to the opening of each semester. Only those students who have fulfilled their financial obligations will receive schedules.

Course Verification/Examination Reports

Final course verifications/examination number reports are mailed to each student prior to the termination of each semester and prior to the examination period. Only those students who have fulfilled their financial obligation will receive examination numbers.

This report lists all courses properly registered for as well as the examination numbers to be used when taking each examination.

Elective Add/Drop Period

During the first two weeks of classes all students who have registered for elective courses have an opportunity to make additions and/or deletions to their course schedules. Course changes will not be allowed prior to the first day of classes nor after the close of the designated add/drop period. Failure to withdraw within the add/drop period may result in a grade of NO CREDIT.

Regulations

1. Only students who can devote substantially all of their working time to the study of law are eligible for admission to the three year full-time day division program.
2. Special programs of study not prescribed by the faculty must be approved in advance of registration by the Faculty Administrative Committee. The student must take the courses and examinations for the section in which he or she is registered. Students taking reexaminations must write the examination prepared by the same professor who gave the original examination unless exempted from this requirement by the written authorization of the Dean, or Faculty Administrative Committee.
3. Students are expected to perform all class assignments and to attend class meetings in all courses for which they are registered. Failure to meet these requirements may result in exclusion from an examination, which may result in a grade of no credit, probation, suspension, or dismissal.
4. With the exclusion of clinical programs and regularly scheduled courses, no student shall be permitted to receive credit for more than two units of ungraded activities (e.g., Law Review, Moot Court, independent study, research assistantship, etc.) per semester.
5. a) No student may omit an examination scheduled for his or her program of study or take an examination not so scheduled. If for some compelling reason beyond his or her control the student must omit a scheduled examination, a written statement setting forth the reasons therefore must be promptly submitted to the Dean. If the compelling reason exists in advance of the examination, the written statement must be submitted prior to the examination. The Dean of the Faculty Administrative Committee will approve or disapprove the omission. An unapproved omission of a scheduled examination will be recorded as a grade of NO CREDIT. No record will be made or credit given for an unapproved taking of any examination. An approved omission of a required examination will be recorded temporarily as "Incomplete;" a permanent grade of 60% will be recorded if the student fails to take the next regularly scheduled examination in the course.

b) Any paper or other project required for a final grade in a course must be submitted no later than the end of the examination period for the semester in which such course is taken. If, for compelling reasons, the instructor allows an extension of time to complete such paper or project, such extension may be for a period no longer than 90 days from the end of such examination period. No further extension may be granted. During any such extension, the course grade will be recorded temporarily as "incomplete." However, if by the end of such examination period or extension, the paper or project has not been submitted, a grade of no credit will be recorded.

c) A student may type any or all law examinations as an alternative to writing in longhand. Each student must provide his own typewriter, electric or manual, and must apply for the option in writing during an announced registration period prior to the commencement of examinations.

6. a) A student is academically deficient and not in good academic standing when for any academic year he or she: (i) has a weighted average of less than 75%, or (ii) if a full-time student has unsatisfactory grades in more than two courses or more than nine hours, or (iii) if a part-time student has unsatisfactory grades in more than two courses or more than six hours. The Faculty Administrative Committee will impose an appropriate sanction on the academically deficient student. For purposes of computing a number of unsatisfactory courses for academic standing and graduation requirements, a grade of NO CREDIT shall also be considered a 60.

b) A student will be notified of his academic deficiency before definitive action by way of dismissal or probation is taken. A student so notified may file with the Dean a typewritten "Petition for Consideration" within the time set forth in the notice. The Petition must state specifically and fully any extraordinary extenuating circumstances beyond the student's control which rebut the presumption raised by the record and which establish that the deficiency was not due to lack of ability or failure to apply himself diligently to the study of law. The Petition must indicate if the circumstances are still operative. If such circumstances are related to physical or psychological incapability before or during examinations, convincing medical proof of the existence of the condition must accompany the Petition. Interference with study by employment is not an extenuating circumstance for a student enrolled in the full-time day division. The Faculty Administrative Committee may require any academically deficient student to appear for an interview before it takes action on his case.

c) No application for readmission by academically deficient students may be considered until the expiration of one full academic year; that readmission, if granted, shall not be until the expiration of two full academic years; that this shall apply to only students academically deficient. No student may file more than one petition for readmission.

d) An academically deficient student who has not been dismissed is on probation until the deficiency is removed. The Faculty Administrative Committee will prescribe the terms of probation. The Committee may require a student to repeat a course, take a re-examination, or repeat an entire academic year. A student on probation and taking a reduced program (as a condition of the probation or otherwise) will be determined to be academically deficient if the percentage of unsatisfactory grade hours is more than 30% of the total credit hours carried. Grades received on re-examinations or in repeated courses are final. Grades received on re-examinations, when the course is not repeated, will not exceed 80%.

7. A student who is not academically deficient may take a re-examination in any course in which he or she has received an unsatisfactory grade in a prior academic year. The student may register for re-examination at least 30 days before the commencement of the examination period. Re-examination shall be in the same division, but the Dean or his delegate may waive this requirement on a showing of good cause. Grades received in re-examinations are final. They may not exceed 80% and they will be added to the student's academic record. Only one re-examination may be taken in any one course.

8. A student may be placed on disciplinary probation, suspended, or dismissed for conduct unbecoming to a student of the law. Conduct unbecoming to a student of the law includes violation of rules and regulations of the law school or university, engaging in illegal activity involving moral turpitude, activity involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation, or any other conduct which reflects adversely on the student's fitness to practice law.

9. The Faculty Administrative Committee reserves the right to change the schedule of classes, the program of instruction, the requirements for credits or degrees, and any rule or regulation established for the government of the student body in the school. Any such change may be made applicable to students already enrolled in the Law School.

Student Services

Health Center

The University's Health Service Department has the responsibility for providing primary care and health counseling for students.

Its personnel includes one full-time registered nurse and one part time registered nurse, as well as a part time Medical Director. The physician's services are available during the morning hours or by appointment. The Health Services facility is open until 10:00 pm during the week.

In addition to primary care and emergency services, the following are also provided: an allergy vaccine formulated program; hypertension screening and follow-up; overseas travel inoculation and health counseling; tuberculin tests and follow-up; influenza inoculations when properly indicated; sport participants physical examinations; gynecological service, family planning, and V.D. screening on a limited basis with referrals to appropriate clinics, hospitals, or laboratories when, in the opinion of the Health Services personnel, it is indicated; and various health educational information and programs.

All accidents or injuries which occur within the University should be referred to the Health Center immediately.

A student who has recently had or has been exposed to a communicable disease should be cleared by the Health Services Department before returning to classes.

The Health Center is located on the first floor, Fenton Building, Room 104. (Telephone extension number 260.)

Insurance

Information and applications concerning students' sickness and accident insurance may be obtained from the Health Center, Room 104, Fenton Building. Claim forms and assistance with forms, as well as liaison between students and insurance company, is processed by the Health Center, Room 104, Fenton Building.

University Counseling Center

The University Counseling Center exists to assist students in functioning more effectively by aiding them in defining and achieving their academic and personal goals. Counseling Center facilities and programs are offered to undergraduate and graduate students, faculty, administration, support staff and alumni without charge. When appropriate, referrals are made to agencies or individuals outside the University community.

Services available for law students include the following: (1) individual and group counseling relating to academic achievement, personal adjustment and career exploration; (2) psychological and vocational testing; (3) consultation services available to any individual, group, office or organization, student or faculty to aid in developing the University environment. Examples of Counseling Center services presently being offered include a series of workshops on Stress Recognition and Management, Career Planning, Women and Addictions, Body Image, a film series on Student Life Issues, Support Groups for gay and lesbian students and adult children of alcoholic parents.

In addition two workshops per semester are being offered which are designed specifically for law students. These workshops will take place in the Law School in early November and April. Times, dates and locations will be announced. Joe Glannon J.D. and John Deliso J.D. Assistant Dean of the law school will coordinate these workshops with the Counseling Center.

Counseling Center services are available Monday through Friday from 9:00 am to 4:30 pm and on Wednesday to 8:00 pm. Appointments can be made in the Archer building room 301 or by telephone (ext. 226). Strict confidentiality is maintained at all times.

Student Organizations

Law Review

The Suffolk University Law Review is a legal periodical published four times during the year. The editors and staff of the Law Review are chosen from the second and third-year day classes and the third and fourth-year evening classes. Designed primarily as a reference work, the Law Review contains lead articles, which vary greatly in topic and scope, notes, which discuss broad aspects of the law, case comments, which analyze recent decisions of impact, and, topical surveys, which review developments in a particular area of substantive law. Lead articles are written by prominent jurists, attorneys, and legal scholars. Notes, case comments, and topical surveys, which comprise the bulk of each issue of the Law Review, are written and edited by students.

Individuals and libraries throughout the United States and abroad subscribe to the Law Review. Although the Law Review generally publishes articles of national appeal, two issues of each volume are regionally oriented. The first issue of each year reviews the major decisions of the prior term of the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit and the state supreme courts within the First Circuit. The second issue of each volume is the Annual Survey of Rhode Island law, the only such service available to the Rhode Island bar.

Law Review membership is a valuable adjunct to a legal education. Under the supervision of an editor, Law Review staff members develop their legal writing, research, and analytical skills in the course of writing an article of publishable quality, and enhance their knowledge of substantive law. Members of the legal community traditionally judge the quality of a law school by the work produced in the Law Review, and Law Review membership is recognized as a mark of distinction.

Moot Court Board

The Moot Court Board organizes and administers twelve annual programs: the Clark Competition, the First Year Program, the McLaughlin Best Oral Advocate Runn-Off Competition, the Client Counseling Competition, and the National, International, Patent, Tax, Trial, Constitutional, Antitrust and Securities Law Moot Court Team Programs. The focus of these activities is upon developing expertise in oral advocacy, legal writing, and other lawyering skills.

The Board consists of executive members who are third year students, and staff members of the second-year class. Selection to the Board is made on the basis of high academic achievement and proficiency in legal writing. The Executive members administer the various programs and supervise the efforts of the staff. The second-year staff members write memoranda,

create trial records, assist Legal Practice Skills Instructors, construct client counseling patterns, act as judges, and aid in the management of various programs. Membership on the Moot Court Board provides excellent training in developing the legal skills of case analysis, brief writing, legal research and oral advocacy.

The Justice Tom C. Clark Annual Moot Court Competition

The Clark Competition represents the highest level of intraschool achievement in oral and written advocacy. The Competition is the subject of intense interest among students due to the challenge and complexities of the legal issues involved. The Clark Competition is a voluntary program open to all upperclass students.

Traditionally the Competition involves constitutional issues of immediate social and legal impact. The Moot Court Board selects the issues, creates the record and drafts the justices' memorandum. Participants submit briefs and presents arguments in several rounds before benches composed of members of the local Bar, professors and members of the judiciary. The final competition is held before a panel of state and federal judges. Awards are given for those advocates who excel in the Competition.

The First-Year Moot Court Program

The First-Year Moot Court Program is administered in conjunction with the course in Legal Practice Skills which forms part of the required curriculum for the first-year law student. The students in each Legal Practice Skills section form teams of two members, evenly divided between petitioner and respondent. These "co-counsel" are presented with trial records prepared by the LPS instructors and their assistants involving certain legal issues. Each team submits a brief advocating the position of its client. The "co-counsel" then argue the case before a bench of three judges comprised of an LPS instructor, their assistant and a professor or local attorney. These judges deliberate and then critique the students.

This program affords every first-year student in the Law School an opportunity to develop skills in oral and written advocacy. Certificates are presented for the team brief and for the best oral advocate in each of the Legal Practice Skills sections.

The McLaughlin Oral Advocacy Competition

The McLaughlin Oral Advocacy Run-Off Competition is a voluntary activity open to those individuals selected as the Best Oral Advocate of each of

the Legal Practice Skills sections. The Competition enables participants to further the acquisition of skills in oral advocacy and commences at the conclusion of the First Year Program.

Each advocate receives briefs and a memorandum prepared by the Moot Court Board analyzing the arguments for the petitioner and the respondent. Participants argue before panels of judges comprised of faculty and members of the Moot Court Board. The judges in the final round are distinguished jurists.

At the final round the winning oral advocate and the finalists are presented awards in recognition of their achievement. The winner also has the distinct honor of selection as the Best Overall Oral Advocate of the first-year class.

National Moot Court Competition

The National Moot Court Competition combines oral advocacy and brief writing in a simulated appellate case chosen for its propitious nature of esoteric qualities. The Competition is conducted under the auspices of the Young Lawyers Committee of the Bar of the City of New York. A committee composed of faculty and members of the Moot Court Board selects the National Moot Court Team to represent Suffolk, usually from those students who show the most promise in the Clark Competition.

The team is comprised of three members who prepare a printed brief. Team members argue the case against other law schools in the Northeast Regional Competition. If successful, the team advances to the national final rounds held in New York City each February.

International Law Moot Court Competition

The Phillip C. Jessup International Moot Court Competition is sponsored by the Association of Student International Law Societies and the American Society of International Law. Students interested in international law and appellate advocacy are selected to represent Suffolk.

Four team members are selected by a joint faculty-Moot Court Board committee. The team prepares two briefs on an assigned fact pattern of international study and argues twice for the petitioner and twice for the respondent. If successful in the regional competition, the team advances to the national finals in Washington, D.C. Selection to the International Moot Court Team is an honor and a distinction.

Patent/Intellectual Property Law Moot Court Competition

The Giles S. Rich Moot Court Competition is a uniquely specialized competition. Regional finalists argue with thirty one other teams from across the Nation in Washington, D.C. The two team members each prepare a brief concerning contemporary intellectual property issues. Suffolk has earned tremendous success in this competition.

Albert R. Mugel National Moot Court Tax Competition

Tax enthusiasts represent Suffolk in the Mugel Competition. Two teams, consisting of two or three students, prepare two briefs and argue before panels of tax specialists. This program greatly compliments Suffolk's comprehensive tax program.

The National Trial Competition

Suffolk's trial teams compete in a complete mock trial, presenting opening and closing statements, and direct and cross examination. They compete against area schools in three-hour rounds before a panel of three judges. If successful in the regionals, the team advances to the national competition. This program draws support from the school's widely-respected clinical programs.

The Craven Constitutional Law Competition

A team of two or three students represents Suffolk in this national appellate advocacy competition. They prepare a brief and join other schools before distinguished judges of the Supreme Court and lower Federal courts.

The Antitrust Law Moot Court Competition

Suffolk sends one team of two or three students to the Antitrust competition, sponsored by the New York County Lawyer's Association. The team argues its brief before panels of experts. Antitrust specialists actively recruit successful participants of this competition.

The Irving R. Kaufman Securities Law Moot Court Competition

This competition also attracts many distinguished jurists from the Federal courts. Suffolk's team of two or three members submits an appellate brief involving contemporary securities law. The team argues against numerous teams in preliminary and elimination rounds.

Selection to any of Suffolk's Moot Court Teams is an honor and a distinction.

Suffolk Transnational Law Journal

The Suffolk Transnational Law Journal is a legal periodical published twice a year. Organized and run entirely by Suffolk students, the Journal publishes a wide variety of articles in each volume. Although noted legal scholars author the lead articles, the notes, case comments, recent development surveys and legislative digests are staff written. Designed as a research tool and international forum, many individuals and libraries around the world subscribe to the Journal. Consequently, the articles focus on broad national and international issues.

Staff members are selected from the second and third year day classes and the third and fourth year evening classes after participation in the summer writing competition. Membership on the Journal affords a staff member an invaluable opportunity to develop his or her research and writing skills. By participating in the Journal process a staff member will gain expertise in certain areas of the law and project that knowledge to the legal community in published form. In addition to satisfying the law school's writing requirement, staff members may receive two credits per semester for their Journal efforts. Moreover, because selection of a student to a staff position traditionally indicates scholastic excellence, Journal membership, along with a published writing sample, adds great weight to any job application.

The Advocate

The Advocate is a periodical publication of Suffolk University Law School. The objectives of the Advocate are to publicize the activities and outstanding achievements of the Law School and to present articles by students, faculty, and guest writers on timely subjects pertaining to the law.

The Advocate is funded by the University and staffed by students of the Law School. Staff positions are open to students from each class and the Editorial Board is selected from third year staff members.

Guest editorials by students and faculty are welcomed by the Advocate. The Advocate will continue to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas among members of New England's Legal community.

Black American Law Students' Association

The Black American Law Students' Association (BALSA) is an organization of minority students whose function is to address the particular needs of minority law students.

BALSA acts as a liaison between minority law students and the administration on such issues as recruitment, financial aid and administrative decisions affecting minority student's academic concerns.

Suffolk's BALSA tries to relate the academic experience of minority law students with experiences of practicing attorneys. This goal is partially achieved through an annual orientation for first year minority law students featuring minority members of the legal community. BALSA also sponsors an Annual Legal writing and Exam-Taking Seminar for first-year students and a Law Day recruitment program for minority undergraduates interested in pursuing a legal career.

The Suffolk chapter of BALSA is a member of the National BALSA chapter and is an active member of the Combined Boston BALSA which is comprised of area law schools.

Hispanic American Law Students' Association

The Hispanic American Law Students' Association (HALSA) was formed with two basic objectives: to recruit more latinos to law school in general and especially to Suffolk Law School, and to find a way for students with bilingual skills to serve the Latino Community in Boston.

HALSA is a member of the LaRaza National Law Student's Association and sends a representative to the yearly conferences. The group is open to any law student who speaks Spanish and has an interest in the Latino Community.

Environmental Law Society

The Environmental Law Society is primarily conceived to be an educational experience. The Club, through its activities and meetings, gives members a broad exposure to both technical and theoretical aspects of Environmental Law.

In the past the Club has brought speakers to the Law School on subjects such as Environmental Litigation and employment opportunities in Environmental Law.

Members of the Society have in the past participated as interns with environmental agencies for which academic credit has been granted.

An annual essay contest in Environmental Law is sponsored by the Society, with a \$100 prize awarded by the American Trial Lawyers Association.

Dicta

Dicta is the student run newspaper of the law school. The paper presents legal news and commentary to Suffolk students and to the community as a whole. Although funded in the main by the Student Bar Association, the paper is independent, reflecting the views of the editorial staff and student contributors. First-year students are especially encouraged to contribute.

International Law Society

The International Law Society affords the Suffolk law student interested in international law an opportunity to gain exposure to the international arena.

Through practicing attorneys in areas of both public and private international law, addressing the society on matters pertaining to their areas of expertise and student participation in the many international symposiums offered in the Boston area, the students gain more insight into this fascinating and ever changing body of laws.

The society both encourages and supports writings by its members in law school publications on international law topics.

Phi Delta Phi

Suffolk's chapter of Phi Delta Phi International Legal Fraternity is the William H. Rehnquist Inn. Founded in 1859, Phi Delta Phi is the oldest legal fraternity and boasts over 100 inns throughout the United States, Canada, and Mexico. A conservative membership estimate of 50,000 includes 7 of the 9 Supreme Court justices and 50 law school deans.

Phi Delta Phi brings the law student together with lawyers and law professors in a professional and social setting and encourages leadership in service to school and bar. Activities include cocktail parties and luncheons featuring legal speakers. The one-time life membership fee provides access to a variety of loans, scholarships, and insurance.

All law students having at least an 80 average after their first-year are eligible for membership. Detailed information may be obtained from the Inn Magister through the SBA Office.

Student Bar Association

The regular student body is integrated as The Student Bar Association of Suffolk University Law School. This Association functions under a Charter granted by the Dean and Faculty, and is affiliated with the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association.

A student Delegate represents the Association at the Annual Meeting of the Law Student Division Meeting of the American Bar Association held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association. The President, elected by the Day Division, and Chairman, elected by the Evening Division, are accredited to attend Law School Committee Meetings of the Board of Trustees.

Suffolk Law Forum

Suffolk Law Forum is the distinguished speaker series sponsored by the Student Bar Association. The Forum invites a variety of leaders in law to address the Law School on their areas of expertise.

The Program Committee of the Forum offers the law student the opportunity to participate in noteworthy intellectual and social events. The students on the committee are engaged in recruitment, scheduling, publicity, and receptions.

Suffolk Lawyers Guild

Over the past years the Suffolk Lawyers Guild has sponsored speakers on various topics of interest. The Lawyers Guild has also participated in an Immigration Project, offered an intensive course on tenants' rights and sponsored other activities of social concern.

The activities of the Suffolk Lawyers Guild are not limited to speaker programs. Through the programs offered, The Guild seeks to expose law students to the many ways in which skills are needed to aid poor working and minority people in their struggle to gain their rights.

Suffolk Women's Law Caucus

The Women's Law Caucus developed to serve a three-fold purpose: Women in the Law, Women in the Community, and Women in the University, and particularly Suffolk University. This development focuses upon the need for Suffolk women to realize their "tripartite role" as an impetus for social change and revitalization. The Women's Law Caucus seeks: to encourage research by interested scholars on specific legal and social issues related to women; and to lend active support to state and national legislation which lessens legal discrimination against women;

To promote a more equitable admissions policy in conjunction with an attempt to encourage more women to study law and to attract more women to apply to Suffolk; and to promote the retention of more women faculty and the addition of relevant curriculum relating to women;

To provide the women of Suffolk Law with employment assistance designed to augment the existing placement programs;

To further the interests of women law students at Suffolk and foster enhancement of the women's cause through a professional organization, whenever and wherever possible.

There is no defined membership policy for the Caucus. Any person is welcome to attend meetings or lectures or to take part in S.W.L.C. activities if so inclined. For the purpose of administrative efficiency a steering committee coordinates our program. General meetings and law forums of the Caucus take place periodically. These meetings provide women with the opportunity to meet with other students and practicing attorneys, to exchange ideas, and to interrelate on social and professional levels.

For more information, contact: Suffolk Women's Law Caucus, in care of the Law School, Beacon Hill, Boston, MA 02114.

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Bequests

Those interested in making gifts to Suffolk University Law School are provided the following suggested forms which should be adapted or rewritten by legal counsel to fit the donor's individual situation. The unrestricted gift is the most useful since it will be allocated where the need is greatest. However, a gift for a specific purpose is also vital and may take the form of endowed chairs, named scholarships, buildings, books for the library, research equipment, works of art, etc.

Legal Forms of Bequest

Unrestricted General Legacy. I bequeath to Suffolk University Law School, a corporation existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and located in Boston, Massachusetts, the sum of (insert dollar amount) for its general purposes.

Gift for Specific Purpose. I bequeath to Suffolk University Law School, a corporation existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and located in Boston, Massachusetts, the sum of (insert dollar amount) to be added to its endowment with the net income therefrom to be used for (insert specific law school purpose). If in the opinion of the University's Board of Trustees, the purposes of the University would be better served by using the income or principal, or both, for the Law School's general purposes, the income or principal, or both, may so be used.

Specific Legacy. I bequeath my (insert description of property) to Suffolk University Law School, a corporation existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and located in Boston, Massachusetts.

Gift of Residuary Estate. I devise and bequeath the residue of the property owned by me at my death, real and personal and wherever situate to Suffolk University Law School, a corporation existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and located in Boston, Massachusetts for its general purposes (or name a particular purpose).

Further information may be obtained from the Office of Institutional Advancement, Suffolk University, 8 Ashburton Place, Boston, Massachusetts 02108, (617) 723-4700.

Suffolk University Law School Alumni Association

More than 12,000 alumni have graduated from the law school, 10,000 whom are living and are considered members of the Law School Alumni Association. The alumni have played an integral part in promoting and maintaining the high standard of legal education which has been a tradition at Suffolk University Law School.

Governed by directors elected from the Law School alumni, the association sponsors a variety of social, cultural and educational functions throughout the country. Currently, the alumni association is working closely with the Law Placement Office to expand job opportunities for graduates. The alumni, through the Law School Annual Fund, make generous contributions to support the scholarship program and other financial needs of the Law School.

